

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

September 27, 1941

Currency Board Should Curb Profiteers

By John Ahlers

The Japanese and Indo-China

AN EDITORIAL

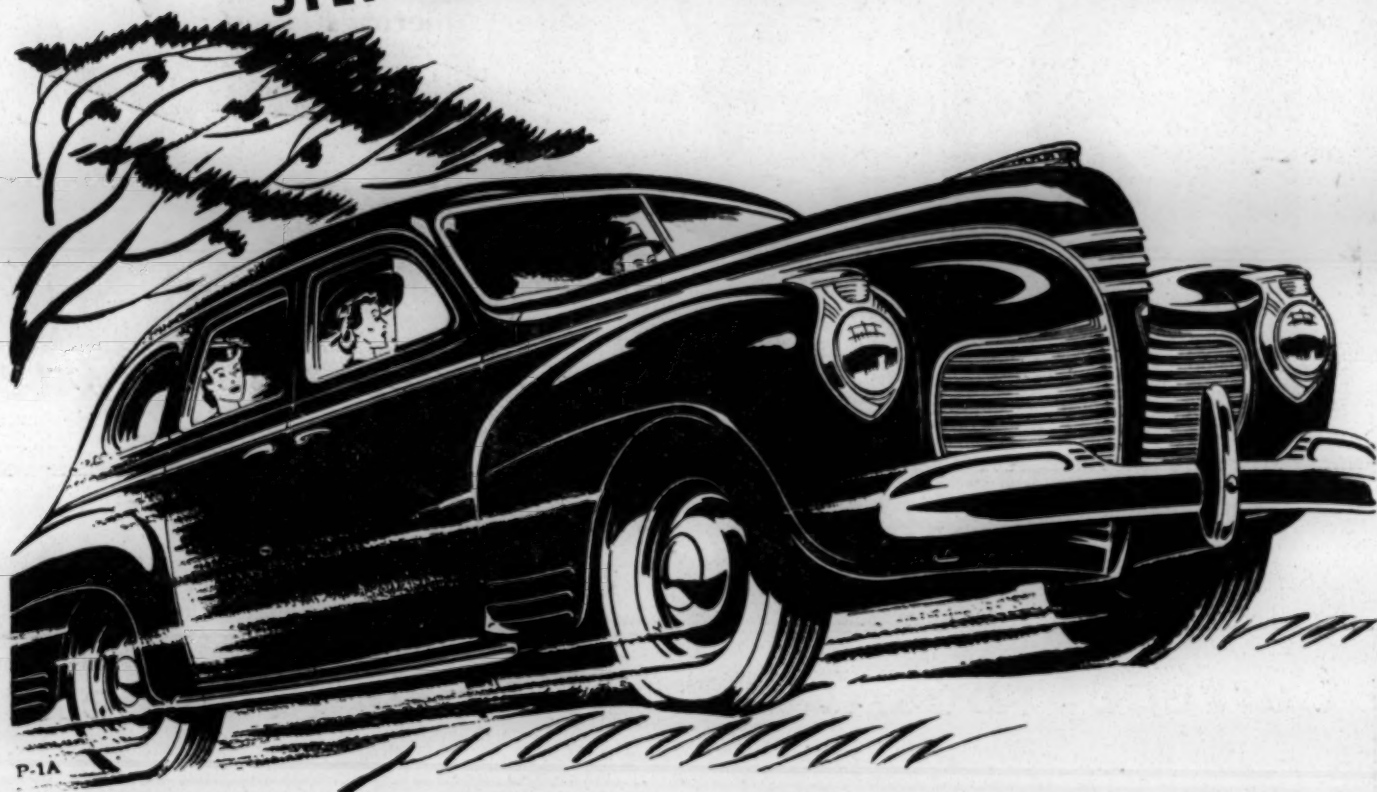
Behind the Ivanow Murder

Aspect of Peking Today

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

**Nazis Capture Kiev, Commence Drives for
Don Basin, Caucasian Oilfields**

**NOW! A FOUR-WAY POWER
STEP-UP IN MOTORING'S BEST "BUY"**



THE greatest value ever offered in motor cars is now available in the big new 1941 Plymouth . . . This big 6-cylinder car embodies practically all the money-saving mechanical features found in high-priced fine cars, yet it sells down in the low-price range. New miracles of automotive engineering are in-built in The Plymouth — new Lifetime

bearings help to insure engine smoothness and efficiency throughout car life, and new Safety Wheels make motoring safer than ever before . . . A four-way power step-up—in engine horsepower, engine torque, transmission second speed, and high-speed axle ratio—provides flashing new power and performance . . . See it today. It offers most for your money in motoring.



Plymouth

Be sure to see the luxurious new Special DeLuxe Plymouth, companion car to the new low-priced Plymouth. Come in and see it today!

MOST FOR YOUR MONEY IN MOTORING

Distributors:

SALES
80 Avenue Edward VII
Telephone 13083

Mark E. Woody
FEDERAL INC. U.S.A.

SERVICE
408 Rue Bourgeat
Telephone 72200

After We Sell—WE SERVE

HUNT ENGINEERING CORPORATION

**Electrical Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Contractors,
Machinery and Metals Importers: Agents for America's leading
and most representative Manufacturers.**

CANTON	CHAMBERSBURG ENGINEERING CO.	Forging Hammers of all Types; Hydraulic Presses and Accessories; Punches and Shears; Mechanical Presses; Special Machinery; Gray Iron Castings; Accumulators-Hydraulic; Cranes-Hydraulic; Dies; Hammers-Forging, Steam or Air; Hammers-Drop or Stamping; Hoists-Hydraulic; Machinery-Special designed and built to specifications; Presses: Bushing, Trimming, Wheel, Hydraulic, Power; Punches, Hydraulic and Power; Pumps-Hydraulic; Shears-Hydraulic; Riveters-Hydraulic; Valves-Hydraulic.	CHUNGKING
SWATOW	THE CLEVELAND PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.	Pneumatic Appliances.	KUNMING
	THE CLEVELAND ROCK DRILL CO.	Drilling Equipment: Rock Drills, Paving Breakers; Pneumatic Diggers, Wagon Drills, Backfill Tampers, Tripods, Columns, Hose, Drill Steels, Paving Breaker Chisels, Drill Rods, Valves, Couplings, and miscellaneous accessories.	
	THE COLUMBIAN VISE & MFG. CO.	Vises of all kinds.	ICHANG
	THE CONSOLIDATED EXPANDED METAL COS.	Metal Lath; Concrete Reinforcing Mesh; reinforcing Bars and similar building specialties.	
	CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO.	Concrete Mixers; Plaster and Mortar Mixers; Wheelbarrows, Carts; Hoists; Pumps; Saw Rigs.	WENCHOW
	DAYTON-DOWD COMPANY	Pumps—Single Suction Pumps, Turbine Pumps, Close Coupled Pumps, General Purpose Pumps, Pneumatic Turbine Water System, Automatic Condensate Return Units, Belt Driven Pumps, Sewage Stock Pumps, Vertical Sewage, Screw Propeller Pumps, Vertical Pumps, Double Suction Pumps, Two Stage Series Pumps, Boiler Feed Pumps.	
FOOCHOW	ECHLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Automotive Parts.	NINGPO
	FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, INC.	Stationary, Marine and Portable Diesel Engines; Direct and Alternating Current Dynamos and Motors; Steam, Power and Centrifugal Pumps, Deep Well Turbine and Rotary Pumps; Stationary Kerosene Engines; Electric Light and Power Plants; Air Conditioning Equipment; Railway Motor and Hand Cars; Railway Water Stand Pipes; Fairbanks Scales; Water Systems, Windmills.	
	THE FOOTE COMPANY INC.	Concrete Pavers; Black Top Pavers.	CHANGSHA
	THE FOSDICK MACHINE TOOL CO.	Radial Drills; Upright Drills; Sensitive Drills; Special Drilling Equipment, Jig Bore.	
	THE FRENCH OIL MACHINERY CO.	Oil Expeller Machinery; Oil-Mill Machinery (vegetable oils)	HANKOW
	THE GALION IRON WORKS & MFG. CO.	Road Building and Maintenance Machinery; Rollers, Graders, etc.	
	GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL CO.	Railway Signal Control Apparatus etc.	
	GILBERT PAPER COMPANY	All classes of Bond, Parchment, Ledger Papers, Colored Onion Skin; Kraft, Air Mail, Wrapping, Butcher and Baker Papers.	
	GOULD STORAGE BATTERY CORP.	Starting and Lighting Batteries of all descriptions.	
	GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.	Crushing, Pulverizing, Screening & Conveying Machinery.	
	HANCHETT MANUFACTURING CO.	Grinders; Face-Traveling Wheel, Traveling Table; Surface-Vertical reciprocating, Vertical Rotary; Disc-Single Spindle, Double Spindle, Vertical Spindle; Abrasive Grinding Discs.	
	HERSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Water Meters.	
	THE ILLINOIS POWDER MFG. CO.	Explosives; Dynamite, Blasting Powder, etc.	
	THE KENNEDY VALVE MFG. CO.	Valves; Pipe fittings; Fire Hydrants.	
	KISCO BOILER & ENGINEERING CO.	Small household heating boilers and boilers suitable for apartments.	
	LEHMANN MACHINE COMPANY	Engine Lathes; Gear Lapping Machines; Oil Groove Milling Machines; Piston Ring Grinders; Van Stoning Machines.	
	LIMA LOCOMOTIVE WORKS INC.	Steam, Gasoline and Diesel Locomotives.	
	THE LINN MANUFACTURING CORP.	Heavy Duty Tractors.	
	THE MARLIN EXPORT AGENCY	Ammunition and Allied Products.	
	MEILI-BLUMBERG CORPORATION	Tractor, Implement and Equipment Trailers.	
	MILL & MINE SUPPLY INC.	Mill logging Contractors; mill, factory and miscellaneous supplies.	
	THE OILGEAR COMPANY	Broaching Machines—Hydraulic, Pull Type—Vertical and Horizontal Push Type—Vertical; Presses—Hydraulic, Vertical & Horizontal Assembling, Straightening, Forming, Broaching, Manufacturing; Machine Tool Feeds—Hydraulic; Cylinders—Hydraulic; Valves—Hydraulic; Variable Speed Drives—Hydraulic.	
	OILWELL SUPPLY COMPANY	Oil Field Equipment.	
	WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL CO.	Steam Turbines, Electric Locomotives, Generators, Transformers, Motors, Welders, Furnaces, Switchgears, Surge Protective Apparatus, Porcelain Insulators, Instruments and Meters, Insulating Materials, Laboratory Apparatus, Etc.	

**FOR ADDITIONAL LISTS OF AGENCIES, PLEASE CONSULT ADVERTISEMENTS
IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW.**



TRUCKING ●
 LIGHTERAGE ●
 LAUNCHES ●
 STORAGE ●
 BAGGAGE
 DELIVERY ●
 SHIPPING ●
 CUSTOM
 BROKERS ●
 INSURANCE ●



PACKING

of

*Household Effects
 and Curios Our
 Specialty*

**SHANGHAI
 STEVEDORING
 COMPANY**

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

51 CANTON ROAD
 PHONE 11455

ACCURACY

Via

globe

Telephone 15036

Day and Night
 Always Right

PRESIDENT LINER



Sailings

TO UNITED STATES

A Ship sailing first week in October
 A Ship sailing last week in October

TO PHILIPPINES AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A Ship sailing last week in October

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.

Agents for:—

Transcontinental and Western Airlines

United Air Lines

American Gulf Orient Line

American Pioneer Line

United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

Round World Services

51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309



What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

IN DEFENSE OF PAN

To the Editor:

In the past many issues of your esteemed *Review*, you have drawn the attention of the public to the chaos and disorder which prevailed in the Western Area of Shanghai. It is true that the Western Area of Shanghai could be correctly called "The Badlands" due to its activities in the past two or three years, but a change has come since March 15, 1941, when the Western Area Special Police came into existence.

I do not propose to give any facts and figures about the decrease of crime in general during such a short period, but I do think that you have been belittling the activities of Commissioner C. C. Pan in his closing and suppression of the gambling dens:

The Chateau Int. Club, the China Club and the Union Club were closed on May 31. The Eventail Night Club and the Welcome Cafe were closed on June 23, the Argentina was closed on July 10. St. George's Garden, "No. 65" Edinburgh Road, "No. 7" Tifeng Road and "No. 51" Yu Yuen Road were closed on Aug. 31.

In addition to the above well-known ones, about over 10 smaller and less well-known ones were closed during the same period.

From the above, you will observe that all the large and less well-known gambling dens in the Western Area were closed. Of course, it cannot be expected of any police force to stamp out gambling entirely without having one or two private dens operating surreptitiously.

In your issue of August 23, 1941, where you displayed copies of advertisement for gambling dens, you will please note that none of them is located in the Western Area.

I believe that credit should be given when credit is due, and that credit undoubtedly should be given to Commissioner C. C. Pan, who, in all fairness, is definitely crusading against crime in general and gambling dens in particular.

CONNELL CHEN

Shanghai Sept. 18, 1941

Editor's Note:—The advertisements of gambling houses which appeared in our issue of Aug. 23 were reproduced from a Wang Ching-wei paper and referred to joints in the Nantao area, not the Western District, which is under the jurisdiction of Commissioner Pan. However, they are in territory under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government.

FOOCHOW BLACKOUT

To the Editor:

It has been my intention to write you that copies of *The China Weekly Review* ordered and paid for by the writer and many other subscribers here have not been coming through the post.

For practically four months—after the Japanese walked in here without a shot being fired at them—all mails from Shanghai stopped arriving here. Today I received your notice of expiration of subscription, and it was posted on June 12, two months ago. I regret to state there is not much use paying for a paper when it does not show up. And

The *Review* is not the only victim, but other mails and the N.C.D.N. also is not arriving. Many persons here have letters in the mail which were posted at Shanghai as long ago as last April.

None of the papers, including *The Review*, subscribed for by the Foochow Club, except a few issues in January and February, have arrived.

VICTIM

Foochow, Aug. 18, 1941

Editor's Note:—After the Japanese occupation of Foochow, the Chinese Post Office in Shanghai dispatched all mail addressed to Foochow by way of Amoy. The Japanese military censors at Amoy are therefore responsible for the seizure (or thievery) of Shanghai mail addressed to subscribers in Foochow. There is an international postal agreement, signed by both Japan and China, which obligates governments to notify publishers in case of seizures of copies of their publications. Since this obligation has not been observed by either Japan or China, the word "seizure" does not express the actual situation. The word "thievery is the correct word.

PUPPET BANK

To the Editor:

It is a noteworthy fact that the puppet Central Reserve Bank, although established two years ago, did not actually start to function until very recently when an agreement was reached between the Japanese Army and the Nanking government for the payment of Customs duties in Central Reserve Bank currency. The agreement became effective Sept. 1. It was the result of Wang Ching-wei's begging expedition to Tokyo.

Although people in Shanghai are reluctant to recognize or handle C.R.B. notes, they cannot help themselves. Importers and exporters, in order to continue in business, have flocked to the puppet bank to open accounts. Thousands of people enter the bank every day to exchange their national currency for puppet currency or to purchase checks with which to pay Customs dues and duties.

Besides this, the puppet bank has lately been chartered as a member of the Clearing House of the Joint Reserve Board of the Shanghai Bankers' Association. The recent kidnapping of

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

C. FRANK GLASS, HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Assistant Editors.

C. Y. W. MENG, S. T. HSIEH, Correspondents.

F. K. CHAO, Business Manager; TRYPHON V. KU, Advertising Manager

JAMES Y. M. WU, Circulation Manager

Index for September 27, 1941

Editorial Paragraphs

Japan and Indo-China	95
The Ivanow Murder and Japanese Intrigue in the Local Russian Community	97
American Anti-Spy Drive Causes Nazis to Shift Base to Shanghai	101

Special Articles

Stabilization Fund Should Act to Curb Profiteering By John Ahlers	99
Bombs Explode in Nanking, Canton on Anniversary of Mukden Incident	104
Aspect of Peking Under Japanese Occupation; New Great Wall to Keep Guerillas Out	105
Japanese Demand Changes in Settlement Police As Terrorist Wave Continues Unabated	108
Nazis Take Kiev, Develop Wide Strategy Aimed At Don Basin and Caucasian Oilfields	111
Nippon Troops in Hunan Engage in Fresh Drive Toward Changsha	112

Departments

What People Are Saying	93
Who's Who in China	114
People in the News	115
Events in Brief	117
New Books of Interest in the Far East	119

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD \$3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER, ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS \$138.00 A YEAR OR \$70.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES. COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

ALL EDITORIAL, TEXT AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 9953 ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Mr. Percy Chu, manager of the Joint Reserve Board (although he was later released) may have been designed for this purpose.

A.W.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1941

CARROLL ALCOTT

To the Editor:

Thanks for your revealing article on the departure of Mr. Carroll Alcott. As you remarked, he has developed from a personality as a gifted radio commentator to a public institution in many of the commercial centers of the Far East. If it is essential, on his return, to establish his own radio station, I am convinced he will not look in vain for all the financial and moral support he may need. It will be a pleasure for many of us to promote his (and our) interests at that juncture. He is worthy of it all the time.

G.T.L.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1941

Parents Should Heed These Warning Signs.

If a child is irritable, picks his nose, grinds his teeth during sleep, is restless, has a fickle appetite and bad breath, it is more than likely that he is troubled with worms. Unless these parasites are expelled from his system without delay, they will quickly steal his health, undermine his constitution, weaken his resistance to disease and impede his normal healthy development.

A simple yet effective way to get rid of worms is to give the child Baby's Own Tablets for a few days, after which a marked improvement in appetite and general health usually follows.

As a remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and teething troubles, these pleasant-tasting little tablets are unsurpassed. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Baby's Own Tablets.

Safeguard Children's Health.

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

September 25, 1941

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13
Amer. Waterworks	4 3/4
Anaconda Copper	27 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	67 1/4
Chrysler	58 1/2
Elec. Bond & Sh.	2 1/2
Gen. Motors	4 1/4
Goodyear T. & R.	19 1/4
Gt. Nthrn. R'y., pld.	24 5/8
Lockheed Aircraft	29 1/2
Mont. Ward	34 1/2
N. Y. Central	11 3/4
Texas Corp	41 1/4
U. S. Steel	56 1/2

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Oct.	16.71/73
New York Rubber, Dec.	22.45B/49A
New York Hides, Dec.	14.55/55
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	121 3/4/121 1/4
Chicago Corn, Dec.	81/81 1/4
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	2.27B/28A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

MARVIN

THE SWISS WATCH

OF

PRECISION

BEAUTY

ELEGANCE



THE MARVIN WATCH
will never disappoint you!

ANY TIME THE RIGHT TIME WITH MARVIN

Obtainable at all first class watch-makers and department stores.

REDUCE USAGE

OF ELECTRICITY
BY IMPROVING
PLANT EFFICIENCY

Telephone 11010 for a representative to
call and advise on your power problems.

Shanghai Power Company

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

報論評氏勒密

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper
for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Vol. 98 Shanghai, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1941 No. 4

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA

WHEN Japan and France signed their agreement for the "joint defense" of French Indo-China on July 29 of this year, there was no doubt in the mind of anyone that France, rendered helpless by her position as a defeated power in Europe, had acted

Japan Encircles China But Finds Process Expensive



Newsweek.

Japan gained almost complete domination over France's Oriental colonial empire at the end of July when Japanese troops, assisted by naval forces, completed an occupation of Indo-China which began on Sept. 23 last year in the northern part of the colony. But Japanese domination over the French colony, agreed to by Nazi-dominated Vichy, promises to become a costly venture, because it has stirred up Britain and the United States to such an extent that Japan herself is now complaining of "encirclement."

under duress. The Vichy government, of course, tried publicly to justify the virtual turning over of the French colony to the Japanese military and even went so far as to try and make it appear that France had acted in the matter freely and voluntarily.

Statements on this theme were received with universal skepticism and Washington and London lost no time in making known their displeasure at Japan's newest grab by imposing the severest economic sanctions against the Island Empire.

A new and unexpected angle to the current American-Japanese parleys in Washington, relating to the position of French Indo-China, was revealed in an *International News Service* dispatch on Sept. 20. According to this report, the Vichy government has asked the United States to keep in mind France's position in Indo-China in connection with any general Far Eastern settlement, and particularly to try and persuade Japan to withdraw from Indo-China.

If this is true—and the *I.N.S.* correspondent quoted responsible quarters in Washington as his source of information—then it has taken but very little time for the men of Vichy to grow tired of Japanese occupation of their rich Oriental possession. It would appear, too, that Vichy believes Japan has been so hard hit by Anglo-American sanctions and is now so anxious to reach an amicable settlement with the United States, that Tokyo might even consider withdrawing from Indo-China if Washington firmly insisted on this being done.

The whole business, of course, is shrouded with the customary diplomatic evasiveness. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was questioned about it at his press conference. Reporters in Washington were especially interested because it was known that Mr. Hull had been engaging in a series of talks with the Vichy ambassador, M. Gaston Henri Haye. Mr. Hull side-stepped the questions and referred his interrogators to the Vichy ambassador, who was equally shy of answering any direct questions.

A *Havas* report from Washington on Sept. 20 left no doubt that French Indo-China had been under discussion, for it quoted official sources as stating that in his last conversation with Secretary Hull the French envoy "examined with the American statesman the current problems of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean

area"—and that means French Indo-China. However, the same circles (again according to *Havas*) characterized as fantastic the earlier report that the French envoy had asked the United States to persuade Japan to get out of Indo-China. And there the matter rests for the time being.

Having only just moved into the territory, it is extremely doubtful whether the Japanese would agree to move out unless given some substantial inducement for doing so. And since both the United States and Britain have made it clear that all appeasement of Japan is at an end, it is difficult to see what inducement could be held out.

Japan, meanwhile, is consolidating her position in the still nominally French colony and preparing for a lengthy stay. The men of Vichy in Indo-China, moreover, are bent on fulfilling the Vichy-Tokyo pact to the last letter, according to Vice-Admiral Decoux, the

DUFF-COOPER REASSURES CHINA

In an exclusive interview with United Press in Singapore on Sept. 20, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, said "I am convinced that any arrangement which Washington might work out with Tokyo certainly will provide full justice for China." He expressed the conviction that the people of the United States are determined to halt the spread of aggression, adding that the "independence and integrity of free peoples in the Pacific and the Orient must be maintained." He also urged a "deep, genuine understanding between the United States and the British Empire," with common citizenship as an "obtainable and worthwhile goal."

governor of Indo-China. The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* on Sept. 18 reported him as saying that Indo-China was determined to "adhere strictly to the terms and spirit" of the pact and not to tolerate any Chinese actions which might injure Indo-China's interests. Why such a statement was considered necessary is not at all clear—unless it was made to allay Japanese fears in view of the disclosure which it was known would be made in Washington two days later. Nor is it clear why China was drawn into the question.

Meanwhile the world is still wondering what is happening in the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington. Last week Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, admitted that "fundamental issues" were under discussion. In this connection, a rather curious editorial appeared in the *Japan Times & Advertiser*, mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, on Sept. 19. The paper urged the Japanese Government to refrain from disclosing the status of the Washington parleys, since it would be "exceedingly dangerous to have kibitzers peering over the shoulders of the diplomatic card-players." Ministerial Cabinets, added the paper, must be able to act without the public mixing into what should be left to experts. "If they succeed, confidence is warranted and they are confirmed in their status. If they fail, theirs is the punishment of retirement."

Comment on the parleys was also forthcoming from the *Japan Newsweek*, only remaining American-owned English-language journal in Japan. In its issue of Sept. 20, the journal expressed the assurance that soon there would be concrete evidence of Japanese-American relations moving in the direction of a status "at once peaceful and mutually profitable." It urged both Japan and America to modify or even radically change their attitudes to insure a happy outcome. America must take into account the "burning patriotism" of the Japanese people and Japan's need for certain services and materials, while the Japanese should realize that American foreign policy, while based largely on practicality, also embraces a certain amount of altruism.

Apart from the continuing war in China, the Far East is at the moment living through a period of uneasy peace which may terminate abruptly and catastrophically at any moment, depending upon the outcome of the talks in Washington. There is no doubt that Hitler's latest successes against Soviet Russia will encourage the Japanese militarists to stand firm on their expansionist program and the government of Prince Konoye may find it impossible to keep them in check. A Russian collapse, if it should come about, will not only tempt the Japanese to make a stab at Siberia, but will make a new southward advance look all the more attractive, because Hitler will then force Britain to look once more to her home defenses and the United States will become more preoccupied in the Atlantic.

The peril of a general Far Eastern war was the subject of a radio broadcast to the people of Thailand by the Premier of that country, Field-Marshal Luang

Jibul Songgram, on Sept. 20. He declared that the Pacific situation was exceedingly tense and that a war involving Thailand might flare up at any moment. The Thai Premier, like most other observers of the Far Eastern situation, is aware that the military position of Soviet Russia may well be the key to peace or war in this part of the world.

"Adolf Hello! What I Do Next?"



The Los Angeles Times.

He knows, too, that if the course of events indicates a new southward expansion move, the Japanese militarists will not hesitate to overrun Thailand, using French Indo-China as their land base, both in order to add that country to the Empire and also in order to attack Malaya and Burma.

Humane Instincts Still Live

The more a district has been bombed, the less do its inhabitants desire reprisal bombings. This was discovered by a Gallup survey recently printed in the London press, states a *Nofrontier News Service* report from the British capital.

Results of the poll showed that throughout Britain 53 per cent of the people approved of reprisal bombings, while 38 per cent disapproved.

But when the results were broken down into districts, it was found that in the heavily bombed areas the number of approvals declined considerably, while the disapprovals mounted.

Thus in the inner London district the answers showed 45 per cent approving reprisals and 47 per cent disapproving, whereas in the rural regions of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, etc., the percentage of approvals rose to as much as 76 per cent and the disapprovals declined to 15 per cent.

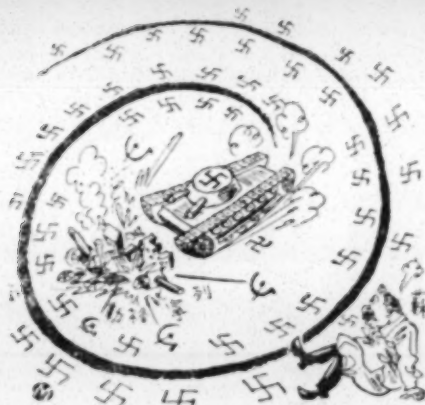
These figures point to two important conclusions. First, the horror and destructiveness of war have not succeeded in killing the humane instincts of the common people who are its principal victims. Second, large sections of the British people harbor no feeling of vengeance against the German people. Their hatred, it would seem, is reserved for Hitlerism, of which both the British and the German peoples are the victims.

The Ivanow Murder and Japanese Intrigue in the Local Russian Community

A little over a year ago, Mr. K. A. Metzler, chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and for many years respected leader of the Russian Community at Shanghai, was murdered under mysterious circumstances. The assassin was never apprehended and the murder still remains a mystery.

The circumstances under which the 25,000-odd Russian emigrants reside at Shanghai, without the protection of the Soviet Government, makes the position of chairman of the Emigrants' Committee an important one. Since the Russians do not possess passports as do other foreign nationals, the chairman and committee of the community organization have semi-governmental or diplomatic powers.

Encircled



Japan's sympathies with her Berlin allies are easily discerned in the local military organs. This cartoon by a Japanese artist in the *Tairiku Shimpō* shows Nazi encirclement of Leningrad.

his predecessor's policies, it was generally believed that he would be more amenable to Japanese pressure than had been the case with his predecessor. And such apparently was the situation for a time.

Further explanation of the circumstances under which the Russian community resides at Shanghai is needed to clarify the situation. While Russians reside all over the city and in Chinese-controlled territory, the majority live in the French Concession, to such an extent that the main street, Avenue Joffre, is popularly known as "Kitaiska" street in imitation of the chief thoroughfare of similar name in Harbin. Large numbers of Russians are employed in the French municipality, particularly the police department, and taxes from Russian shops and residences contribute substantially toward the support of the Concession.

When France collapsed, the local French Concession probably would have gone the way of the French colony, Indo-China, had it not been for the Russian community—working through the Emigrants' Committee—which stiffened the French Concession and French Consular authorities and thus blocked the surrender of the French municipality to the Japanese—or worse, the Nanking

It was known that Mr. Metzler had been subjected to strong Japanese pressure and that he had resisted Japanese pressure and intrigue which was designed to obtain political control of the community organization over which he presided. His murder was therefore a major sensation in the entire community.

After some delay, Mr. N. A. Ivanow, a Russian lawyer, was elected to the chairmanship of the Emigrants' Committee in place of the late Mr. Metzler. While Mr. Ivanow announced that he would follow

Japanese View

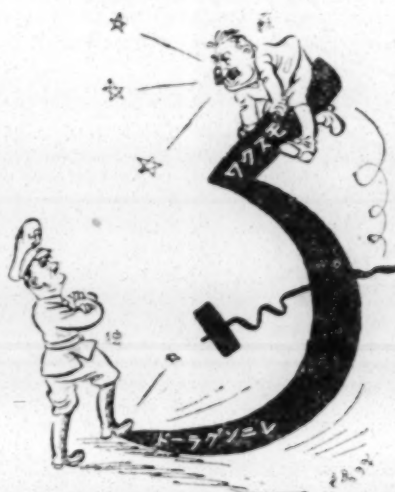


Japanese paper, *Sin Shun Pao*, published in the Chinese language in Hongkew, shows Stalin stopped by the Nazis. The rope around Stalin's right leg is labeled "Leningrad."

puppets, who were furiously drilling a new police force to "take over." The Nanking gambling and gangster fraternity had already rented property with the object of converting the Concession into a second "badlands." But the Russians prevented the fruition of the well-prepared Japanese-puppet program.

In the meantime Japanese specialists in Russian intrigue, including a journalist named Kuroki, had set up a Russian puppet committee in the Hongkew and Chapei sections of the city, which are controlled by the Japanese Army. White Russians who had worked with the Japanese in Manchuria were brought to Shanghai and a newspaper published in Russian, under the nominal editorship of Kuroki, was started in Hongkew. The newspaper from its first issue followed an anti-American, anti-Jewish, anti-communist, anti-British, anti-International Settlement policy. One of the first editorials in the paper attacked the administration of the International Settlement on the ground that it was "Jewish-controlled and financed from revenues of an Anglo-American opium combine."

Japanese Viewpoint



— ? る す う ど テ サ —

Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpō*, shows Stalin's predicament in the face of the Nazi advance into Russia's productive zones.

ing edition and K. A. Lobacheff is editor of the evening edition and of the weekly magazine *Rubej* (Border). It has been alleged on occasion that there is a secret connection between certain elements in the *Zaria* and the notorious *Far Eastern Times* in Hongkew, which has a nominal Japanese editor named Kuroki, but is published by two White Russians, one a Gen. V. D. Kosmin and the other F. A. Gleboff, who is anti-Soviet and some time ago drafted an anti-Soviet declaration which allegedly was signed by representatives of twenty-one local Russian organizations under duress.

N. A. Ivanow, who took over the control of the Emigrants' Committee from the murdered Metzler, found the position no bed of roses. His early statement in the Russian press that he planned to follow the policies of his predecessor brought a telephone threat that "if he really intended to carry out this intention he would be dealt with just like his predecessor." His policies, since he took over, were marked by a succession of concessions to the Japanese, one of the most important being a Japanese-dictated order for the re-registration of White Russians, supposedly for the purpose of determining how many of the Russians here still adhered to their previously-avowed stand against communism despite Soviet Russia's participation in the war against Fascism.

It was generally believed in the Russian community that the real object of the order was to enlist members in the notorious "Anti-Communist League" which the Japanese have set up in Tsingtao and other cities such as Peiping and Tientsin, which are under the

An important element in the Japanese intrigue to gain control of the main Russian organization has been the wishy-washy and generally pro-Japanese attitude of the *Shanghai Zaria*, oldest Russian paper in Shanghai. Previously the paper published editions in Harbin and Tientsin, but the Tientsin edition was sold to pro-Japanese elements while the policy of the Harbin edition is entirely dictated by Japanese military interests. The proprietors of the *Zaria* are Madame Lembich (widow of the former owner) and Eugene Kaufman. L. V. Arnoldoff is editor of the morn-

control of the Japanese Army. Recently this organization ordered able-bodied Russians between the ages of 18 and 45 to go to Tientsin for military training under Japanese officers. Excluded from the order, according to a report from Tsingtao published in the *North-China Daily News*, were all Russian Jews, who allegedly were required to pay \$5,000 each as a military-exemption fee. It also was reported that all Russians employed by American and British firms were required to register with the Japanese-controlled organization.

But the most significant development was an order signed by Mr. Ivanow on the day preceding his assassination which appeared in the Russian papers, to the effect that all Russians "should recognize and use the Federal Reserve Bank notes" of the puppet Nanking Government and use them in payment of all license fees, rentals, taxes, etc., otherwise they would be brought before the Second District Court in the French Concession, which is now Japanese-controlled.

But, while Mr. Ivanow took these drastic (or hysterical) steps as a result of Japanese pressure, he was still subjected to attack by the rival Japanese-controlled White Russian Committee in Hongkew. They charged that Ivanow was "too slow" in putting into effect the measures which had as their objective the control of the entire Russian community. It was in the midst of this turmoil, which was further aggravated by

Not a Pea-Shooter



Cartoon in Shin Shun Pao Japanese-controlled Chinese newspaper, depicts Stalin being troubled by long-distance Nazi guns bombarding Leningrad.

political dissension in the community resulting from the Soviet-Nazi war, that Mr. Ivanow was assassinated. Many think that the real motive behind Ivanow's murder was to clear the way for a more amenable puppet. Articles in the Japanese-controlled Hongkew *Russkoje Vremia* immediately charged that "Communist intrigue" was behind the Ivanow assassination, but at this point there was an even more sensational development.

On the day preceding the Ivanow assassination another Russian was shot in the French Concession and taken to hospital in a critical condition, with a bullet in his hip which had been fired by a Chinese gunman. The shooting attracted little attention due to the more sensational murder of Ivanow, but later it developed that the mortally wounded man was Serge Mamontoff, an employee of the *Russkoje Vremia*, which also is known as the *Dalnevostochnoje Vremia*, or *Far Eastern Times*. Immediately following Mamontoff's death, it was reported in French police circles that Mamontoff had made a death-bed statement implicating a certain Eugene Hovans, a local Russian opera singer, as the real instigator of the crime. The motive, allegedly, was that Mamontoff had refused to participate in the murder of Ivanow.

Hovans was immediately arrested by the French police, who discovered that he was a notorious character of many aliases, the most revealing being "Captain Pick," who allegedly also had some connection with the Hongkew paper and the Japanese-sponsored White Russian Committee in Hongkew. Pick—which was his mother's maiden name—came to China in 1926 or 1927, with Michael Borodin, General Galen and other Soviet advisers at the time of the Chinese Nationalist Revolution. Pick at that time was known as Eugene Kojevnikoff. However, his days with the Soviet mission were limited, for it was discovered—at Hankow—that he was selling information to the Japanese and also to certain European intelligence services. His Soviet associates allegedly tried to murder him, but he escaped and came to Shanghai where he published a book exposing the work of the Third International in China, which was widely circulated by foreign elements in Shanghai opposed to the radical Chinese revolutionists and their Russian Communist allies.

Later (1929) Pick got into even more serious complications with his erstwhile benefactors and was

arrested on a charge of blackmailing gambling houses to the extent of 14,000 taels, with which he fled to Harbin and resumed his anti-Soviet activity. Later in 1929 he returned to Shanghai with a Latvian passport, which gave his name as "Eugene Pick." However, the Municipal Police shortly linked him with the gambling-house deal in which he had posed as a Dr. Karl E. Klige, and Pick received a sentence of 2½ years imprisonment in Ward Road jail. After his release he got into complications again in which he allegedly represented himself as an agent of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the purchase of arms and munitions. As a result of this Pick went back to Ward Road jail for another term. Following his release from the second term, Pick decided to embark on a musical career and became quite well-known as an opera singer.

However, recent reports indicate that he did not entirely divorce himself from political intrigue and re-established himself in certain circles as a purveyor of information. According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Tuesday of this week, the Japanese naval authorities requested the French authorities to hand Pick over to them "for questioning." The French authorities, according to the report, turned the Japanese request over to the Second Special District Court in the French Concession, which immediately complied with the Japanese request. Pick was handed over to the Japanese and is still detained by them.

In connection with Pick's arrest, following Mamontoff's death-bed statement, the French police also arrested a Chinese bodyguard named Liou Fong-lin, who was employed by a wealthy Chinese resident of the Concession. Liou revealed that he was the actual assassin of Mamontoff, for which he confessed he had received \$300 down and a promise of \$1,200 more following the killing. However, when Pick appeared in Court he denied that he had anything to do with the crime, or even knew the deceased. He also denied that he had given Liou instructions as to the perpetration of the crime.

The pro-Japanese White Russian organization in Shanghai situated in Hongkew was established as a branch of the Tientsin "Anti-Communist Committee" shortly after the creation of the Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking. Its repeated attempts to gain a foothold among the White Russians in Shanghai failed in the past owing to the fact that most of the Russians here lived in the French Concession and International Settlement and were organized under a neutral body previously headed by Mr. K. A. Metzler. It was only after the leadership of the community was assumed by Mr. N. A. Ivanow and after Russia entered into the war against Germany that the Anti-Communist Committee in Hongkew increased its pressure upon the Shanghai White Russian community organization. Through its mouthpiece *Russkoje Vremia* which serves as an organ of both the Japanese and the Nazis, this organization has conducted a bitter anti-Communist and anti-democratic campaign coupled with attacks on individual White Russian leaders.

A more significant aspect of the activities of the Japanese-fostered White Russian committees throughout China (with the single exception of Shanghai) is the enforced mobilization of Russian recruits into local anti-Communist military units. It was authoritatively stated that the pro-Japanese body in Shanghai was instructed by the Central Committee in Tientsin to take advantage of the re-registration of White Russians here, to enlist recruits for military training and anti-Communist activities at Tientsin and elsewhere in North China.

It is well known that thousands of White Russians have in the past two years evacuated North China for Shanghai to escape enforced military training. In Tsingtao all Russians eligible for military training have been forcibly registered and some already have been sent to Tientsin to undergo a course of training before being sent "farther north" for actual service. It is believed among the Russians in Shanghai that it is unwise for any Russian youth to venture north of Shanghai in view of what has happened in Tsingtao, Chefoo and Tientsin. The recent sensational murders of Mamontoff and Ivanow undoubtedly were connected in some manner with Japanese intrigue to gain control of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which exercises wide influence with the rank-and-file of local Russian residents, most of whom heretofore have not been subjected to Japanese pressure as has been the case elsewhere, particularly in Manchukuo, where a situation of terrorism is said to prevail in the Russian communities.

An acting chairman of the Emigrants' Committee, Mr. Nikolai Constantinovitch Serejnikoff, a former

colonel in the Imperial Russian Army, was appointed on Sept. 16. Mr. Ivanow's permanent successor has yet to be appointed. In view of the present critical situation and possibly more critical times to come in the not distant future should Japan move against Soviet Siberia, the new leader of the local Russian community will be beset with difficulties even greater than those which were faced by his two unfortunate predecessors.

STABILIZATION FUND SHOULD ACT TO CURB PROFITEERING

— BY JOHN AHLERS —

A LLOTMENTS to Shanghai of cheap foreign exchange from the Chinese Currency Stabilization Fund are, as is well known, subject to certain conditions. Beneficiaries of such allotments must not deal in the black exchange market, must sell their export paper at the Fund's rates, and are bound to prevent leakage to Japanese as well as other totalitarian and non-cooperating interests of either the Fund's exchange or of goods imported with that exchange. But will it be justified, reasonable and possible to confine conditioning of the Fund's allotments to these restrictions?

Clearly local importers allotted foreign exchange from the Fund are, as compared with other importers, in a vastly preferred position. In many fields they are the only ones securing new foreign supplies in the goods they handle. Some of them already are, and many of them are well on the way to becoming, little monopolists in their respective business lines. In every branch of import trade, the Fund's exchange allotments to a limited number of cooperating firms allow these firms to corner the import market in their particular fields. Thanks to the fund, many firms and groups of firms in this way effortlessly acquire a position which in normal times they would long for in vain: they secure exclusive or almost exclusive distribution of their respective imports.

This state of affairs naturally will tempt, and in many instances already is tempting, an increasing number of local firms to exploit to the full their newly-acquired quasi-monopolist positions. Business men are just business men, whom it would be quixotic to expect not to make the most of any new opportunities at harvesting extra profits. They cannot be expected to transform themselves out of sheer goodwill into little Manuel Foxes, E. L. Hall-Patches or K. P. Chens, all of them taking care in every business deal to abide fully by the letter and the spirit of the Stabilization Fund's policy. The temptation to take advantage of temporary loopholes in that policy is too strong. Many who may loyally fulfill the letter of their obligations to the Fund are unlikely to care much about the unwritten spirit of the Fund's intervention policy. It will be up to the Fund to restrain undue profiteering with imported goods financed with the Fund's exchange.

The rate of exchange fixed by the Fund corresponds to the average of Shanghai open market exchange rates for the first half of this year. Shanghaiers know that for the past two months, since U.S.-British-Netherlands freezing of Sino-Japanese assets, local prices of practically all imported goods have soared sky-high, and still continue soaring. These recent price increases, in most instances, far surpass increases in foreign manufacturers' prices, as well as in freight and black market exchange rates. They ignore reductions of import costs such as result from the substantial decrease in war-risk insurance rates on trans-Pacific cargoes under the American flag. The age-old argument of higher replacement cost, of course, is put forth again, but in innumerable instances recent wholesale and retail price increases amount to nothing but sheer price racketeering and profiteering.

The Fund's exchange allotment policy in respect to Shanghai is resulting in severe curtailment of many imports. In the average, importations of goods approved by the Fund will be cut in half as compared with imports during this year's January-July period. Demand for the goods in question, in view of the curtailment, is stronger than ever. Readiness of unsatisfied mercantile demand to pay for the coveted goods ever higher prices, is but natural. Importers of approved goods thus enjoy excellent opportunities of reaping unprecedented profits and, being business men,

"Itching Fingers"



Richmond Times-Dispatch

most of them will not object to cashing in these profits. In the end, there results an enormous increase in retail prices, and the masses of Shanghai consumers have to foot the bill.

Such development is unjustifiable. The Fund is giving away exchange at the average of pre-freezing rates. Sales prices of goods imported with this exchange ought not to quote higher than justified by actual recent increases of buying prices, freight rates and secondary import costs. The shortage of approved import goods, resulting from the cutting in half of their importation, on no condition should be permitted to motivate sky-high price increases. A can of corned beef which before freezing sold here at \$5.50 ought to sell, when now imported with the Fund's exchange, at \$5.50, unless the manufacturer's sales price or other import costs really have increased. Should the latter have increased, retail price increases ought to be strictly limited to the equivalent of genuine import cost increases. To market that can of corned beef at \$8 and more is profiteering. Unfortunately, this profiteering racket is going on all over Shanghai. It has to be stopped.

The Fund would have excellent reasons to extend its conditioning of cheap exchange allotments to Shanghai by the establishment of the following principles:

1) No profiteering must be permitted on goods imported with exchange from the Fund. Such goods must be sold at the usual legitimate merchant profit, and not more. Replacement cost must be calculated at the Fund's rates of exchange. Goods in stock here

must be sold on the basis of such calculation of replacement costs.

2) Goods imported with exchange from the Fund must not be hoarded. They must be sold upon demand. Where demand outdistances the supply, importers must distribute their supplies under a quota system, taking into account actual recent consumption on the part of their customers, and not the latter's hoarding of supplies. Quotas for hoarders must be refused altogether.

The 14 foreign banks specially licensed for exchange dealings under freezing already have been considering this matter, but it would seem desirable that the Fund itself do something definite about it. Enforcement of the above conditions as regards all local imports financed with exchange from the Fund by no means would amount to an entirely new departure. The Fund already applies similar principles to Shanghai's most important import commodity for which the Fund allows foreign exchange in larger amounts than for any other commodity. This commodity is rice. The Fund only supports rice imports by the Shanghai Municipal Council, and does so on the basis of the principles outlined in the preceding paragraph which are the Council's marketing principles for rice. The Fund boycotts other rice importers because they do not abide by these principles.

There probably will be in the local import merchant community a wild outcry should the Fund enforce its rice support principles in respect to other approved imports. Yet it ought to be kept in mind that the Fund is not intervening here in favor of business men only, but of Shanghai in general. The money spent by the Fund has been contributed not by the business men allotted cheap foreign exchange, but by the Washington, London and Chungking governments, and ultimately will have to be repaid by the democracies' taxpayers in general. Certainly all other interests concerned ought to have as much say in the matter as the import business men.

Car Stolen in Shanghai Turns Up at Nanking

Nanking continues the leading "thieves-market" for stolen automobiles. Two weeks ago an official of one of the large oil companies had his car, a new model, stolen by gangsters who intimidated the chauffeur as the owner of the car was in a local theater. The owner of the car immediately notified all gasoline station managers in Shanghai and Nanking to be on the lookout for the new car. In a short time, he received word that his limousine was in the puppet capital. The new "owner" of the car was an official, a high one, but we will not reveal whether he was an official of the Nanking Government or the Japanese military headquarters, because it actually made little difference as there was no hope of getting the car back.

Although all thefts of motor cars are not reported to the police, or by the police to the newspapers, it is known that nearly a dozen cars have been stolen thus far this month. The procedure is similar in all cases: the thieves, usually two or four, approach cars with chauffeurs, whom they intimidate and force to drive to some lonely spot where the chauffeur is kicked out and the thieves drive away. It is said that the thieves receive from \$2,500 to \$3,500 for the cars, which are immediately shipped to Nanking and sold. In one case recently, the assassination of a Chinese banker near the American Club on Foochow Road, it was found that the gangsters were driving a car which had recently been stolen from the vicinity of the Nanking Theater.

While most of the thefts of cars formerly took place in the western badlands area, the bandits recently have gained courage and have begun stealing cars from the downtown district. Owners have tried various subterfuges to outwit possible thieves, one being to instruct the chauffeur to lock the car and not remain in the vicinity as the bandits heretofore have selected cars in which chauffeurs were sitting, or sleeping. Some chauffeurs have been provided with revolvers, and in these cases there have been no attempts at theft, which would prove the efficacy of this method.

Serious criticism has been made of the slowness of local representatives of automobile insurance companies to settle claims for stolen cars. In one or two cases it was reported that claims were not paid for more than a month, and in practically all cases the agent has refused to pay the face value of the policy, upon which the owner had been paying his premiums, often for many years.

Shanghai Jews Celebrate Their New Year With Deep Fervor

On the night of Sept. 21 Shanghai's Jewish community, in common with their co-religionists in other countries, flocked to the synagogues to celebrate Rosh Hashonah, the New Year festival in the Hebrew calendar, marking the passing of the year 5701 and the dawn of 5702.

The ceremonies were invested with a special fervor and solemnity in view of the terrible era of persecution which has descended on Jews in Europe since the advent of Nazism. Refugees from the Nazi terror were especially conspicuous by their presence in great numbers at the Jewish places of worship, where prayers went up for the deliverance of the world from the nightmare of horror through which it is now passing.

A message to the Jews of Shanghai, especially the exiles from Europe, was broadcast over the British radio station by Mr. John Alexander, Press Attache of the British Embassy. Said Mr. Alexander, in part:

"I have been asked to give a message to the refugee Jewish community in Shanghai on the occasion of the Jewish New Year. Many of you probably know that Axis quarters, who are so adept at sowing distrust and suspicion among their enemies, are spreading the rumor in Shanghai that the refugee community here, while it may be anti-Hitler, is pro-German, and certainly not pro-British.

"Of course you are pro-German. You all carry in your spirits the Germany which any civilized man would be proud to belong to, the great Germany which has given so much to Western civilization, the Germany which for eight years the Nazis have been trying to kill but which lives on tenaciously in the spirit, not only of every exile, but of millions of oppressed people in Germany itself, both in the Jewish and Christian communities.

"We do not ask you to be pro-British. In the great and motley conglomeration of people who are struggling to overthrow Nazism, it would be absurd to demand that everyone's first allegiance should be to Great Britain. We only ask you to recognize, as I am sure you all do, that for the moment Great Britain is the spearhead of the opposition to Hitler, and that those who fight with her are helping to secure their own freedom."

French Arrest Editor, Hand Him Over to Japanese

Chang Jo-ko, editor of the Chinese paper, *Chinese-American Daily News*, published at 160 Avenue Edward VII, was arrested by the French Concession authorities shortly after noon on Wednesday, Sept. 24, and immediately handed over to the Japanese gendarmes who took him to Hongkew, where he still is held. Mr. Chang is a native of Pootung and is a graduate of the Zi-Wei Public School and Aurora Catholic University. He previously edited the *China Evening News*, but recently resigned to join the *Chinese-American Daily News*, one of the best known Chinese dailies which espouses the cause of Chungking. While Mr. Chang's name appeared on the blacklist published by the Nanking regime last year, he had not been molested, hence the reason for his arrest could not be determined. He is well known in journalistic circles and recently published a small volume entitled, "My Fifteen Years as an Editor and Writer." The *Chinese-American Daily News* is an American-incorporated paper, the legal sponsors being Rodger and Wiener. The foreign editor of the paper is Hal P. Mills.

American Anti-Spy Drive Causes Nazis to Shift Base to Shanghai

Every time the Federal Bureau of Investigation launches a new drive against Nazi spies in the United States, Shanghai receives a fresh supply of German propagandists. Some of the German experts who were forced to leave the United States went to Japan where they obtained key positions in the direction of Japanese affairs in connection with the activities of the Axis.

But not all of these organizers and paymasters of the Fifth Column in the United States remained in Japan. There are said to be more than 3,000 Germans in Japan and while many occupy lucrative positions, life is said to be none too pleasant for them. Government-inspired propaganda against Americans and Britons—and more recently against Jews—has caused the Japanese generally to become anti-foreign and the Germans have suffered despite Japan's position in the Axis set-up. Also, the Japanese, while utilizing Nazi assistance, have no intention of following the precedent of Italy, which country has been "occupied" by the Germans almost as completely as some of the countries which were conquered.

The latest Nazi "master of intrigue," who is headed in the direction of Shanghai is Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, a close friend of Hitler and former German Consul-General at San Francisco. It was announced in Buenos Aires, where Capt. Wiedemann boarded a Japanese ship en route to the Far East, that he had been assigned an important consular post in China, possibly at Tientsin. Another German who previously occupied a key position in the United States, Dr. Johannes Borchers, former Consul-General at New York, was scheduled for the post of Consul-General at Shanghai, but since he is said to be still in Germany, there were reports that Capt. Wiedemann may be assigned to Shanghai.

The most important thing about Capt. Wiedemann—doubly important, now that he is coming to China—is that he formerly served as an aide to Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels and while in the United States made a special study of modern publicity and propaganda. His post as Consul-General at San Francisco probably was the most important consular post for Germany in the western hemisphere as it was a clearing house for information and personalities due to the fact that Nazi propaganda and personages all passed through San Francisco, while proceeding to and from the United States and Latin America and the Orient. The fact that he is being sent to Shanghai might indicate that Hitler also regards this city as a "key" post.

There was some question about Capt. Wiedemann's ability to reach Shanghai on a Japanese ship, but any anxiety he may have had on this point was allayed by a report (*Havas*) from Buenos Aires on Sept. 18 stating that he had been granted "safe conduct" by the British authorities, who would allow him to reach Shanghai unmolested.

Recent reports by the press services have told of sensational disclosures in connection with trials of Nazi spies and propagandists in the United States, but as indicated in the foregoing, our chief interest in the subject is concerned with the fact that many of these Nazi "masters of intrigue" have come to Shanghai and have caused this city to become a headquarters of Nazi propaganda. A list of some of the outstanding Nazi personages here probably would startle local foreign residents. And now Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, the "dashing Capt. Fritz" is also on the way. Shanghai seems to be the most important objective of the German "tourist" season!

Much has appeared in the press regarding the Nazi "occupation" of Italy and Japan, but for some reason nothing has been said—up to the present at least—regarding the equally startling "occupation" of Shanghai, which seems to be proceeding apace.

The subject is of special interest to Americans here because the American community is the only group having

THE TRIPARTITE PACT WON'T BE CELEBRATED IN JAPAN

Today, Sept. 27, is the anniversary of the signature of the Tripartite Pact which bound Germany, Italy and Japan in a military alliance, but the event will not be publicly celebrated in Japan for reasons best known to the politicians in the Japanese capital.

Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, announced on Wednesday that the Government had banned celebrations or demonstrations. Only a single government-sponsored rally will take place in Tokyo's Kanda Public Hall.

The Government ban, said Mr. Ishii, also forbids Mr. Seigo Nakano, Axis-minded leader of the fire-eating Tohokai Association, to make nine speeches which he had scheduled for today in various parts of Tokyo.

a substantial financial and commercial stake in the welfare of the city and which has never engaged in any organized propaganda with the object of protecting or enhancing American interests. Shortly after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities a small group of Americans, composed of businessmen and missionaries, did get together and publish a number of booklets which were circulated in the United States. But the effort was limited and was financed from their own pockets. It was generally frowned on by American officialdom and ultimately was discontinued.

For some inexplicable reason the American authorities have opposed the creation here of an intelligently conceived and efficiently conducted American propaganda. And this, despite the fact that other nationals, particularly the British and Germans, are spending vast sums on all forms of propaganda—radio, press, cinema and pamphleteering—all designed to present their national cause in favorable light.

In World War I, the Americans conducted a most effective press propaganda in China which was directed here by appointees of the Committee on Public Information in Washington, of which George Creel was chairman.

The short-sighted American policy—and that is a mild term for it—is particularly noticeable in the field of radio broadcasting, where two American-owned commercial stations are used to disseminate propaganda of everybody, except the Americans themselves. Listeners, tens of thousands of them of many different nationalities, but chiefly the Chinese, are able to hear propaganda speeches and programs by British, Free French, Norwegians and what-not, but nothing by Americans about their own great defense program, their monumental ship-building and airplane-production program, their vital relief program designed to ameliorate the sufferings of the victims of war, their program, still in a nebulous state, for improving world conditions after the fighting stops.

Of course, there are the regular news reports brought here by the press services, but complete though they may be, they are piecemeal from the standpoint of presenting a complete and convincing story of the innumerable phases of the American program.

One reason, possibly, for the lethargy which has prevailed in the American community on this subject, was due to the excellence of the Carroll Alcott news broadcasts, which were nothing short of remarkable in their appeal to all members of the community. But Alcott's voice can no longer be heard, and possibly will not be heard here again unless some new arrangement can be made.

It is our serious opinion that something should be done about the matter of American propaganda in Shanghai.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

"And Whose Little Boy Are You?"



The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

Salute—Even in Death



The London Sunday Graphic

Britain Defiant



The New York Times

Japan's Teeth—Real or False?



The Providence Evening Bulletin



The "Protector" Arrives



The New York Times

Face-Lifting Operation



The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

Mixed Drink Trouble



Doyle in Philadelphia Record

More Worries in Nippon



The New York Post

"I Have Enemy Surrounded"...Adolf



The Chicago Daily News

Bombs Explode in Nanking, Canton On Anniversary of Mukden Incident

A wave of anti-Japanese terrorism in the Japanese-controlled cities of Nanking, Shanghai and Canton and the usual official ceremonies and speeches marked the tenth anniversary of the Mukden Incident on Sept. 18.

Terrorism was on the rampage in Canton, where eight bomb incidents occurred on the eve of the anniversary, resulting in the wrecking of a cinema, 20 shops and two Japanese military trucks. Bombing of the cinema alone was alleged to have caused the deaths of 20 people. Another bomb, near the Japanese headquarters, caused no casualties.

In Nanking, the capital of Wang Ching-wei's government, a time-bomb exploded at the Hsiakwan railway station on the evening of Sept. 17, taking a heavy toll of lives. Eight persons were killed and 43 wounded. The explosion completely disrupted an air-defense drill in Nanking.

Three Japanese Wounded

In Shanghai, the anniversary passed peacefully, except for a shooting incident which took place on the eve when three Japanese civilians and two Chinese were shot and wounded on Nanking Road. The usual police precautions were taken, while all Chinese-owned theaters and amusement places were closed down.

General Chiang Kai-shek broadcast a challenge to Japan and reiterated China's determination not to cease fighting until Manchuria is recovered. Indicating that there would be no separate peace with Japan, Gen. Chiang said settlement of the European conflict and the Far Eastern war would be achieved simultaneously.

Gen. Chiang said that at Mukden the Japanese unfolded a tremendous scheme with which they threatened China, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. But Japanese hopes of success have been wrecked by Chinese resistance, he asserted.

Confidence in Powers

Expressing confidence in friendly nations and optimism in China's future, Gen. Chiang declared: "I am convinced that the powers opposed to Japan will continue daily the tightening and strengthening of the cordon they are drawing around her. I further believe that the final collapse of Japan as an aggressor is about to begin."

Tracing the origins of Japan's ambition to conquer China back to the Ming dynasty, he recalled the Tanaka Memorial which envisaged step by step conquest of the world. The permanent loss of Manchuria would not only prevent China's revival but constitute a Japanese danger to the vast riches there, he said.

Gen. Chiang quoted the letter Gen. Shigeru Honjo wrote the one-time war minister, General Minami, in which Gen. Honjo said that, "Preparatory to a war with the United States, China and Russia must be crushed and a separate country be made of Manchuria and Mongolia under Japanese occupation. The next step is invasion of Siberia. Going on, we must drive the Americans east of Hawaii and the English west of Singapore. Thus, the Netherlands East Indies and New Zealand will come under our hegemony."

Voicing China's determination to fight to the end, Chou En-lai, Communist liaison officer in Chungking, declared that the Chinese Communists had decided to carry on the war until the Japanese

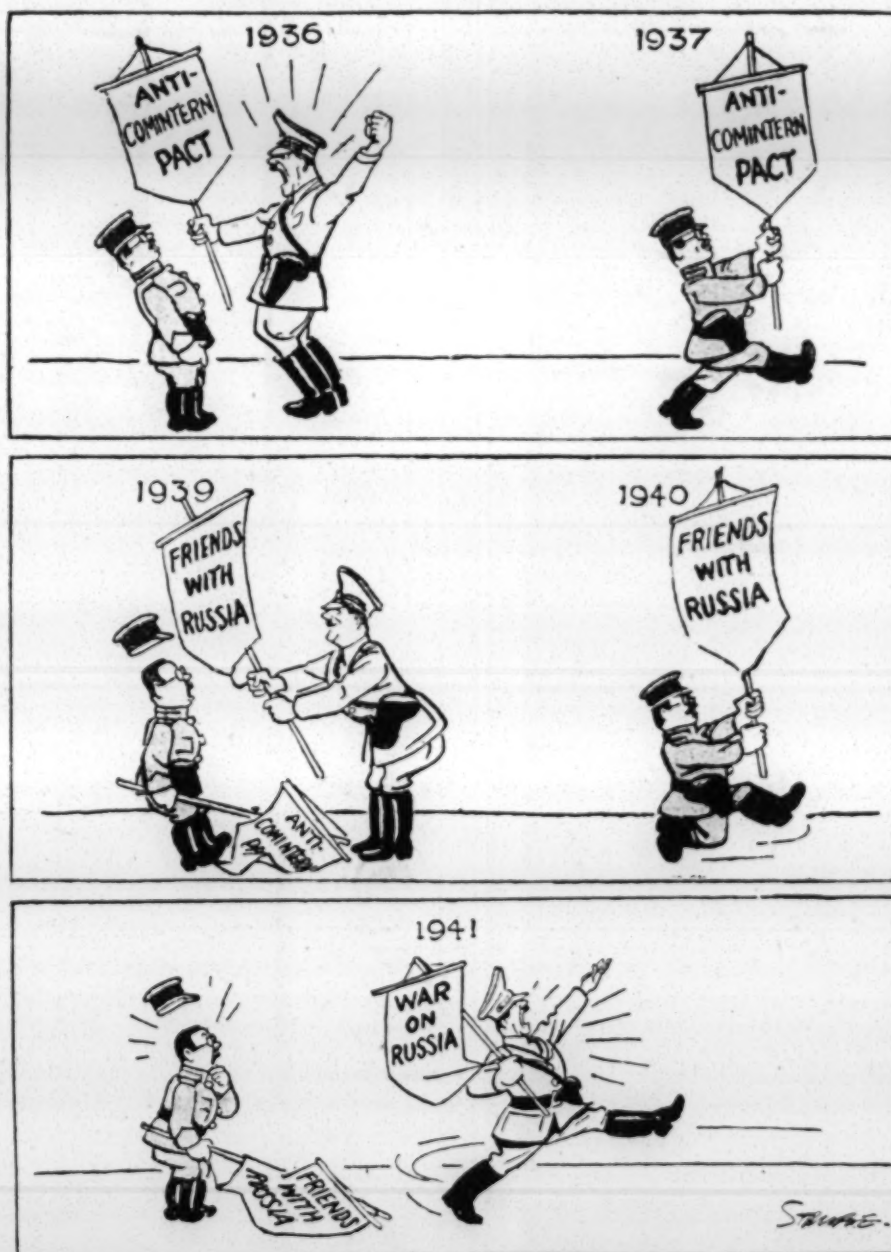
are driven across the Yalu River into Korea.

Chinese official and public bodies in Chungking observed the occasion with special meetings and a torchlight procession in the evening. A mass meeting of 20,000 people was held with Gen. Liu Chih, commander-in-chief of the

incident with ceremonies, while representatives of Tokyo schools marched to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay tribute to those who died in founding Manchukuo. The occasion was synchronized with the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the founding of Manchukuo, which was Sept. 15.

The Japanese war minister, Hideki Tojo, in his capacity as president of the Manchurian Affairs Board, at a banquet celebrating the Mukden incident, urged national preparedness to cope with the possible extension of the European hostilities to the Far East. He congratulated Manchukuo on her na-

No Wonder Tokyo is Confused!



Strube in the New York Times.

Chungking garrison forces, and Wu Chih-hui, veteran Kuomintang member, as the speakers. A resolution was unanimously adopted in which 100,000 inhabitants of Chungking pledged their support to the struggle for recovery of lost territories.

The Chinese press, led by the official Central Daily News at Chungking, unanimously reiterated China's determination to continue the war of resistance. The Central Daily News said that the recovery of Manchuria, which is an integral part of China, is one of the aims of China's resistance.

Tokyo commemorated the Sept. 18 in-

tional achievements since the founding nine years ago, declaring that the Mukden Incident was a "heaven-sent revelation for the Japanese of their mission to create a prosperity sphere in East Asia...."

The banquet, given by Li Shao-keng, Manchurian ambassador to Tokyo, was attended by 170 Japanese and foreign diplomats, including the German ambassador Maj-Gen. Eugen Ott, the Italian ambassador, Baron Mario Indelli, and the Thai ambassador, Phya Sri Sena, as well as Prince Nobunito Takamatsu, brother of the Japanese Emperor.

Aspect of Peking Under Japanese Occupation; New Great Wall to Keep Guerillas Out

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The clatter of Nipponese shoes and the jazzy tones of modern Nipponese phonograph records today echo through the streets of Peking. But these are not the only new sounds in the old capital. If one strains the air, one frequently hears the sinister rumble of heavy artillery.

While the conquerors are trying to Japanize Peking, guerilla troops of China's Red Army are slowly edging closer to the town.

New Japanese shops and buildings spring up like mushrooms among the beautiful houses of Peking, but while the Japanese expand within the city, they are slowly being forced back from the surrounding districts.

How It Has Changed!

When I arrived in Peking a few weeks ago, I was discouraged to find how successful the Japanese had been in Nipponizing the looks of the city. But this feeling of sorrow was easily offset by the encouraging evidence of large-scale guerilla activities only three to four miles away.

I talked to some of these guerillas—farmers, who hide their guns in the fields during the daytime—and heard them tell of the Red units which are stationed in the Western Hills. The farmers take orders from Red officers.

During two weeks which I spent near the Western Hills, I daily heard rifle fire, the rumble of artillery, the explosions of trench mortars, and the roar of bombing planes.

But these warlike sounds did not become fainter day by day, although the Japanese were conducting strong operations against the guerillas. On the contrary, they became louder. The battles did not move away from Peking, but toward Peking. Almost daily the Japanese were attacked in the rear by small groups of guerillas.

Guerillas Fire Depots

Twice I saw huge fires which lasted the whole day. Japanese military depots outside the city were burning. Guerillas had fired them.

These guerillas are not daring Robin Hoods. They are mostly plain farmers who don't like the Japanese. They all have rifles and many have Mauser pistols.

They do not constitute any real threat against Peking at the moment, but they make it impossible for the Japanese to consolidate their gains in the districts surrounding the city.

An average of one armed guerilla is caught inside Peking every day. This does not prove the vigilance of the Japanese detectives and gendarmes, but merely gives one an idea of how many guerillas move about within the Tartar Walls. They can be counted in thousands.

The weakness of the guerillas is that they have no artillery. If they ever get any, and learn how to use it, then the Japanese cannot keep Peking without trebling their garrisons.

The Japanese are very proud of their accomplishments in Peking. They have opened about 1,100 establishments within the city walls since 1937, they boast. But a bit of investigation by an active foreigner proved that 600 of these establishments were houses of prostitution, while 400 were cheap beer joints and cabarets.

Architectural Ugliness

It is from these joints and cabarets that the wailing Japanese records sound day and night, spoiling the atmosphere of dignified old Peking. And the new buildings which the Nipponese have built are grim, modern houses which

might look all right in the industrial cities of Japan, but which are ugly compared to the graceful, slanting roofs of Peking.

The old markets are today stuffed with cheap Japanese goods. For more than a year, Japanese import restrictions have made it hard to obtain foreign goods. Due to the freezing, it will soon become impossible to buy any foreign goods, so Peking will have to subsist on

Never-Ending Chase



The New York Post

Japanese products which it knows from bitter experience are no good.

Though anti-foreign demonstrations now have disappeared, the Japanese did make a feeble attempt to revive them immediately after the freezing order from the United States.

Try to Freeze Marines

In their counter-freezing activities, they made an unsuccessful attempt to "freeze" the American Marines. They threatened the Marines' native girl friends with dire consequences if they did not keep away from the American boys. But even threats could not keep the girls away!

The cinemas still show anti-British cartoons which were given to them by the Japanese several years ago, and anti-British slogans still decorate many walls, but nobody takes any notice of them, and one soon realizes that the Pekinese prefer other foreigners to the Japanese.

Daily life in the northern capital has been made most unpleasant for wealthier Chinese by some thousand roughnecks—similar to Japanese ronin—whom the Nipponese have imported from Korea and Manchuria.

These Japanese-protected bandits terrorize the Chinese through kidnappings and confiscations. If they discover a Chinese house or shop they like, they trump up some ridiculous charges against the owners and have the property confiscated by the Japanese military who turn it over to the bandits. The only way in which the richer Chinese can

defend themselves is by paying Japanese gendarmes for "protection."

Much Remains the Same

The appearance of Peking has been changed, and so has the atmosphere of the city. But one thing even the Japanese could not alter—the grand spirit and the friendliness of the real Peking people. The ricksha coolies still grin and enjoy friendly bargaining, and the hospitality of the few remaining good Peking families is unchanged. These old Pekinese hate the newcomers, and I do not blame them. They did not associate with the crude conquerors who have no assets except their energy and gift for organization—assets which the cultured Chinese despise.

There is plenty of evidence in Peking that the Japanese are trying to drive out the Chinese and replace them by Nipponese. Thousands of Chinese have been forced to sell their houses cheaply to the newcomers, and Japanese now live in the grand old courtyards and mansions. The Japanese have taken over an alarming amount of small business in the city. Even the poorest districts are today crowded with Japanese.

A few miles from Peking, near Pao-machang, the Japanese have planned and actually laid the foundation for a whole

new city which is supposed to be inhabited exclusively by Japanese. They have built a network of modern roads across the dry countryside, chosen sites for parks, built a couple of monuments, and even given names to the streets which thus far have no houses.

But after the streets had been named, the project somehow came to a standstill. Most people believe monetary difficulties overthrew the grand scheme (though one can hardly understand how the Japanese can run into monetary difficulties in the north, as they can print any amount of their unbacked F.R.B. without any cost except the paper which the notes are made of).

Grass has now begun to grow on the swanky concrete pavements and the autumn rains play havoc with the fine streets. It looks as if the Nipponese on the outskirts of Peking learned the same lesson which they are learning everywhere in China—that this country is too big for the Japanese to swallow.

Prices are Double

Prices in Peking—formerly one of the cheapest cities in the world—are very high today. Most products cost exactly double their price in Shanghai. Sugar, beef, and pork are frequently unobtainable. Most things are strictly rationed. Only wealthy people are allowed to buy flour. Farmers are not allowed to slaughter their own livestock, but have

to hand the animals over to the Japanese.

But while I lived on the outskirts of the city, I heard the squeals of pigs that were being slaughtered at midnight every night. Let the Japanese make their laws. The Chinese know how to break them. The Japanese dare not go to isolated villages at night and enforce their law against illegal slaughter. And the Chinese policemen who work under the Japanese do not act against their own countrymen unless they are forced to do so.

All male White Russians in North China were ordered to report for mobilization a few weeks ago. I interviewed an old Russian who is one of the most important figures among the Russian emigres. He told me that almost all the Russians in Peking and Tientsin refused point-blank to obey the Japanese order.

"The Japanese want to drill us because they expect a war with Russia," he said. "We do not love Stalin, but we do not love the Japanese either, and we will not fight against our mother country, especially now when she is resisting Hitler."

New Great Wall

Strongest evidence I saw of the growing Chinese guerilla power in North China was the huge mud wall which the Japanese are building from Tientsin southward, along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

This wall is built with the labor of hundreds of thousands of conscripted Chinese. In the Japanese Concession at Tientsin I saw how the Japanese go about getting coolie labor. They hire two Chinese to start a street brawl. Immediately hundreds of Chinese gather to watch the exciting spectacle. Then Japanese gendarmes close in on the crowd and seize the healthiest ones for forced labor. These laborers—many of whom come from good families—are paid 80 cents a day.

The mud wall runs only on the western side of the railroad. It is about 18 feet high, ten feet wide, and it is topped by embrasures. In front of the wall is a canal which is about ten feet deep. This fortification runs southward for about 100 miles, and probably will be extended the whole way from Tientsin to Pukow.

Blockhouses Erected

Where the railroad crosses rivers large blockhouses have been built and charged wire surrounds the bridges. Every station is surrounded by earthen fortifications and charged wire.

The wall is supposed to keep Chinese guerillas away from the district east of the railroad. It is guarded partly by Japanese soldiers, partly by armed village guards who have been trained as a sort of militia, or self-defense army.

It is a marvellous idea, this Great Wall. It presents a formidable obstacle to guerillas who have no artillery. But the Japanese do not know how many of the village militia are Chinese guerillas. They will not be happy when they find out, I think.

Chungking Issuing Loan Totalling \$1,200,000,000

Issuance of a wartime military supply loan, totalling \$1,200,000,000 in three installments, has been approved by the Chinese government at Chungking, according to a Kuo Min dispatch from Hongkong.

The loan will bear interest at 6 per cent per annum, and the bonds will be issued in five denominations of \$10,000, \$5,000, \$1,000 \$100 and \$10, the report added.

The loan is to be completely redeemed in 25 years, the report said.

Nazis Enforce Curfew in Paris

Acts of terrorism and sabotage directed against the German army of occupation in Paris and other occupied parts of France continued intermittently during the past two weeks and caused the Nazis, on Sept. 18, to impose a rigid curfew on the once-gay Parisian metropolis.

Theaters, cabarets, night clubs and all other places of amusement were required to close down at 8 p.m. to enable people to get off the streets by 9 p.m. Curfew violators were warned that they would be taken into custody and held as hostages. The curfew was imposed after terrorists had taken the lives of six German soldiers within the space of five weeks, wounded several others, and committed numerous acts of sabotage.

The German military announced in Paris on Sept. 20 that 12 more Frenchmen held as hostages had been executed by firing squads, thus bringing to a total of 32 those who had lost their lives in this way. A Havas report from Vichy said that the latest executions caused a wave of emotion throughout unoccupied France.

Terrorist acts against the Germans were roundly condemned by Marshal Henri Petain, French chief of state, in a radio broadcast to the French nation on Sept. 21. These acts, he said, were criminal and would only bring reprisals. "Frenchmen of the occupied zone," he declared, "I am not unaware of any of your sentiments. I deeply feel your ordeal and your sorrow. But do not forget that your country's misfortunes place upon you an exceptionally heavy and deserved responsibility. Your essential duty is to safeguard under all circumstances the conditions of French unity. This unity demands above all—and you all understand it—the preservation of

order. I reply upon you to assure the country's unity in order and dignity."

In Belgrade, capital of German-occupied Yugoslavia, 57 alleged Communists were executed by the German military last week as reprisal for the killing of a German soldier, Havas reported from Budapest. The soldier was said to have been killed when a terrorist hurled a bomb at a troop-laden bus.

France Said Facing A Hungry Winter

An acute food situation with every prospect of a hard and hungry winter faces France, according to a Domei report from Vichy referring to the formation by Admiral Francois Darlan, Vichy vice-premier, of an inter-ministerial committee to deal with economic and social problems.

The French press warns, said Domei, that this winter will be harder than the last, since household stocks have been almost exhausted and agricultural production has declined. The ravages of war, the British blockade, the absence of 1,500,000 forced laborers, and the division of France into two separate zones all contribute to the critical situation, said the report.

France, according to the Minister of Agriculture, M. Pierre Caziot, is at present theoretically capable of producing 800,000 tons of meat, but normal consumption is 1,700,000 tons. Lack of fodder is partly responsible for the shortage. In addition, lack of gasoline has prevented the efficient gathering of the harvest, as threshing machines could not be used.

The Domei report went on to say that French women are without stockings and most are obliged to wear "national shoes" with wooden soles. Lack of coal has forced the closure of the public baths in Vichy and hot water is available in hotels only three days a week.

WORLD-WIDE

RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

"Via RCA"

R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

(a Radio Corporation of America Service)

Connecting with
WESTERN UNION
in the UNITED STATES

SASSOON ARCADE

NANKING ROAD

Tel. 12558

THE FARMERS BANK OF CHINA

Paid up Capital: - - - - \$10,000,000.00

Reserve Funds: - - - - \$25,200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

CHUNGKING

Telegraphic Address:

"FARMERBANK"

CHUNGKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHINA

*Farm Loans Granted and Banking Business of
Every Description Transacted.*

Another American Vessel Torpedoed

Another American-owned vessel, the freighter "Pink Star," was torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic, according to announcement in Washington on Sept. 23. The vessel was flying the Panamanian flag and was bound for Iceland with a crew of 34 whose fate has not been revealed. None of the crew members were American citizens.

The "Pink Star" was the first American ship to be sunk by Axis warcraft since President Roosevelt's recent order to the U.S. Navy to hunt and shoot on sight at any hostile ships found in American defensive waters.

Sinking of the vessel has led to a demand in Administration circles for repeal or revision of the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of American merchantmen for self-defense, and President Roosevelt this week intimated that Congress would shortly be asked to move in this direction.

New Battleship Launched

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at his press conference on Sept. 22, went on record as favoring "substantial modification" of the Neutrality Act, while Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox did likewise in a speech at Quincy, Massachusetts on Sept. 23, the occasion being the launching of the new 35,000-ton battleship, which was named after the state of Massachusetts.

Colonel Knox said he favored the arming of American merchantmen and also declared it was necessary to give the President power to employ the U. S. Army "wherever and whenever necessary."

The American Legion, in convention at Milwaukee, on Sept. 17 unanimously

adopted a resolution urging the freeing of the armed forces of the United States for action anywhere, without geographical limits of any kind. The Legionnaires also "shouted down" a resolution which demanded that the President and Congress "keep the people promptly and fully informed of all the facts and grave issues confronting our nation."

It was disclosed late last week that 12 British warships were in ports of the United States for repair and provisioning. They included the battleship Warspite, the aircraft carriers Illustrious and Formidable, the cruisers Delhi, Liverpool, Orion, Asturias and Dido. Admiral Claude Hepburn asked the press to publish no data which would indicate the length of stay of any British warship in the United States, the route by which it arrived, or its future movements.

S.M.C. Evolves Plan For Handling Floods

A plan of flood prevention, drawn up by the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council with a view to mitigating the inconvenience caused by the periodical flooding of sections of the International Settlement during high tides and heavy rains, has been adopted and is to be put into effect immediately, the S.M.C. announced at the end of last week.

The plan calls for an expenditure of \$4,000,000 of which \$400,000 will be spent this year, and it is hoped to bring the work to an advanced stage by flood time next year. One-way valves are to be fitted to drains to prevent the backing up of river and creek waters in the sewers, while pumping stations will be installed in the worst affected areas of the Settlement to enable flood waters caused by heavy rains to be pumped

from the streets into Soochow Creek or the Whangpoo River. The river frontage is also to be raised where necessary.

During last summer, large and important sections of the city were frequently inundated for days on end as a result of heavy rains combined with high tides. The inconvenience caused led to a strong public agitation that the Council do something to end the nuisance.

Clouds Prevent Good View of Sun's Eclipse

While Soviet scientists in Alma Ata, Chinese astronomers in Shensi and Kansu, and Japanese star-gazers in Tokyo, Hankow and the Loochoos Islands are reported to have had satisfactory results in their observations of the almost-total solar eclipse last Sunday (Sept. 21) Shanghai observers of the heavenly phenomenon were not so fortunate.

The eclipse began a couple of minutes after the noon hour, reached the maximum at 1.38 p.m. and ended at about 2.30. During practically the entire period the sun was blacked out not only by the shadow of the moon but by billowy clouds which enabled scientists at Zikawei Observatory to catch only occasional glimpses of the process.

Eager Chinese were to be seen on the streets of Shanghai, peering heavenward through sun-glasses or pieces of smoked glass to see an eclipse of a kind which occurs but once in more than 300 years. Chinese newspapers had played up the event in advance and the less learned had been led to believe that a strange sight would be seen—the darkening of the earth in broad daylight. But Shanghai looked as it usually does on a cloudy or rainy day and they were quite disappointed.

Japanese Demand Changes in Settlement Police As Terrorist Wave Continues Unabated

The increase of terrorist attacks on Japanese nationals in Shanghai this month has brought a Japanese request to the Shanghai Municipal Council for changes in the organization of the Municipal Police. Parleys between the Jap-

ese considerations, and the consolidation of the position and authority of the Special Deputy Commissioner, are necessary.

Another Japanese Shot

Another shooting episode took place on Sept. 22 when Mr. Inosuke Shimada, 40-year-old employee of the Nippon Insurance Company in Nanking, was wounded in the back by a gunman or gunmen on Nanking Road. Following this new incident, Mr. J. H. Liddell, chairman of the S.M.C., in a message to the Shanghai public, appealed for law and order in view of the international status of Shanghai. Gunmen of Chinese nationality are disturbing the peace of the area to the detriment of all the residents, the large majority of whom are Chinese, the message said.

The Japanese gendarmerie rounded up four alleged Chungking terrorists on the afternoon of Sept. 18, following a fierce gun-battle at the intersection of Yochow and Mamoi roads. Details about the arrest of the alleged terrorists have not been revealed by the Japanese authorities, who stated that investigations were being continued in the case. The quartet were believed to have perpetrated the murder of Sergeant Yamaguchi on Sept. 9 and the gun attack on Seaman Kusu-hara of the Japanese Naval Landing Party on Sept. 13, they said.

The arrest of the quartet was effected as a result of information obtained from the first terrorist caught, Wang Zang-fah, in the course of his confession to the Japanese investigators. Wang was alleged to have shot himself accidentally during the gun attack on three Japanese on the night of Sept. 17.

It will be recalled that the first Japanese civilian shot on that day was Mr. Minora Fukuyama, an employee of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who was wounded on Szechuen Road, near Ningpo Road. Shortly afterwards, two other Japanese civilians, Toshichi Kimura and Sosaka Suzuki, were shot in the back by gunmen on Nanking Road.

Business Man Killed

Other terrorist news this week featured the murder of Chen Chang-chen, assistant manager of a Chinese thermos flask company on the morning of Sept. 18 when the victim was riding in his private ricksha on Yates Road. The motive of the murder was believed to be business rivalry.

An alleged member of the Nanking Special Service Corps of the 10th Army Division, Woo Ban-hu, alias Chang Chien-wha, was remanded in the First Special District Court, following charges of sending threatening letters to a Chinese cotton broker, demanding U.S. \$2,000. The accused told the court that his senior officer in the Nanking army, who was a cousin of the complainant, had hatched the plot following the rejection by the complainant of a request for a \$10,000 loan.

Following the arrest of Eugene Hovans, alias Eugene Pick, one-time petty international agent and local actor, Mr. Vladimir V. Drozdov, editor of the local pro-Soviet *Russian Daily News*, was threatened anonymously over the telephone. An unidentified voice warned him against publishing the biography of the notorious Pick, but the biography appeared in the next issue of the paper.

S.M.C. CHAIRMAN ASKS END TO TERRORISM

Following is the text of a statement issued on Monday of this week by Mr. J. H. Liddell, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in which recent terrorist acts were deplored and an appeal made for the preservation of order in the interests of all residents of the International Settlement:

"The shooting of a Japanese citizen in the International Settlement on Monday afternoon adds yet another to the outrages which have recently taken place in the Settlement. For many months past the Settlement has been the scene of periodic acts of terrorism, the sufferers having been for the most part Chinese. Recently terrorists have been guilty of the murder and attempted murder of a number of Japanese residents.

"The Settlement is an international zone which has weathered the storm of war and served as a safe refuge for many hundreds of thousands of civilian people, the large majority being Chinese. Gunmen of Chinese nationality are, however, disturbing the peace of the area to the detriment of all the residents in it. As Chairman of the Council, I make this appeal in the hope that I will be heard and have the support of every section of the community and of all political groups and parties. I request them to use wholeheartedly all the influence that they possess so that law and order may again prevail, that the people who live here may do so in peace, which is their greatest desire; and that the international status of the Settlement may be preserved for the benefit of all.

anese authorities and the Council began in the middle of this month are still proceeding. It is believed that tangible results may be forthcoming next month.

A Council spokesman stated that discussions were proceeding regarding the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. C. Akagi, deputy commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was assassinated in the western district this summer.

Pending the outcome of the negotiations, Mr. Sakon Watari's appointment to the post in succession to Mr. Akagi will be delayed, according to the *Shanghai Evening Post*. Mr. Watari was nominated some time ago and is now serving as counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here.

The Japanese Consulate-General has drawn the attention of the S.M.C. to the following points, according to the Japanese Army organ, *Tairiku Shimpo*:

1. Increasing numbers of Japanese have fallen victims to terrorists, believed to be Chungking-paid.

2. The S.M.C. should pay due consideration to measures for countering these terrorist activities.

3. Revision of the machinery of the Municipal Police on the basis of Japan-

Craftsmanship is the key note of WELBECK PLATE

Each piece of WELBECK
PLATE has been made
with painstaking exactitude

WELBECK PLATE is made of nickel silver
covered with three thick layers of pure silver.

Alexander Clark Co.
(Shanghai) Ltd.

SASSOON HOUSE

TEL. 10719

Hongkong Freezes Chinese Dollars

The Hongkong Government issued an order on Sept. 22 "freezing" the Chinese national dollar. Henceforth, withdrawals of Chinese dollars in Hongkong accounts may be effected only by draft transfer or other paper drawn upon a bank in Free China, or by check, draft or bill drawn in favor of a Hongkong resident. Such paper instruments, moreover, may be cleared only through the Bank of China on production of a permit from the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board.

The principal purpose of the freezing measure, it is believed, is to halt the lucrative transactions as between Hongkong and Chinese currency due to the prevailing sizeable disparity between exchange rates in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Syndicates of speculators in Hongkong have for some time made a practice of buying Chinese national currency in Hongkong, with Hongkong dollars, and shipping the proceeds to Shanghai where they were reconverted into Hongkong currency at a much more favorable rate. Smugglers brought the Chinese currency to Shanghai. One of them, a young Chinese woman, was nabbed by the Customs here about two weeks ago with \$800,000 in Chinese currency in her possession. She had come from Hongkong on a Butterfield & Swire steamer. Profits from a single transaction of that kind amounted to as much as 50 per cent on the original capital invested, less the travelling expenses of the smuggling agent.

It is believed, too, that among the big-time smugglers are the Japanese military. They are said to have been buying Chinese currency at a cheap rate in Hongkong and shipping it to Canton, whence it is flown to Shanghai in Japanese planes.

Conductor Tried For Manslaughter

Judgment in the case of Wang Wei-chang, 33-year-old Chinese trolley car conductor charged with manslaughter, was to be handed down in the First Special District Court on Friday of this week. The case was heard and concluded on Sept. 22, with Mr. Y. T. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

It was alleged against the defendant that on Sept. 13 he pushed a Chinese passenger off his car, which was in motion, and thereby caused his death. The incident is said to have occurred when the passenger, Hung Tung-chuen, a native of Wenchow, who had paid a fare of 20 cents, demanded a ticket as he was about to leave the car at Yates Road. Hung was allegedly pushed from the moving vehicle and struck his head with such force that he was found to be dead on arrival at the Paulun Hospital.

A student of St. John's University and several other witnesses of the affair testified in court. The widow of the deceased has demanded compensation and her case has been taken up by the Wenchow Residents' Guild.

The practice of Chinese street-car and trolley-bus conductors in collecting fares and failing to issue tickets has become the subject of a campaign in the local Chinese press. The newspapers request the public to cooperate with the companies operating public vehicles to eliminate the growing evil of "squeeze."

China's Best



美麗牌香烟

My Dear

CIGARETTES

A leading product of

HWA CHING

TOBACCO CO., LTD.

**SOLD
EVERYWHERE**

利凡命

LIVEMIN

All Over The City

WOMEN ARE SAYING:



"LIVEMIN is
the general tonic
for blood regeneration"

Livemin, liver extract from the raw liver of calf, is the excellent tonic for pernicious Anaemia, Leucocy-themia, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Cachexia in children or aged, Neurasthenia, Digestive Disorders, etc.

Prepared by

**THE NEW ASIATIC
CHEMICALWORKS, LTD.**

1095 Sinza Road, Shanghai



Floating Mines and Anthrax Germs Disturb Soviet-Japanese Relations

Evidence has begun accumulating that relations between Japan and the Soviet Union—notwithstanding the pact of non-aggression and neutrality between the two countries—are once more becoming strained.

Mrs. Constantin Smetanin, wife of the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, and 50 other wives and children of Soviet diplomatic personnel in Japan, left that

Protests to Moscow



Admiral Toyoda, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

country for Vladivostok on the afternoon of Sept. 19, according to a Domei report from Tsuruga.

While this unexpected and wholesale evacuation of the families of Soviet officials was not openly connected with a worsening of Soviet-Japanese relations, it coincided with a Japanese protest to Moscow against the alleged presence of floating Soviet mines in the Japan Sea and reports that incidents were piling up on the Soviet-Manchukuo border.

Korean Fishermen Killed

Japan's protest on the subject of the mines was announced in Tokyo on Sept. 18. It asserted that more than 10 floating mines were found in Japanese territorial waters since Aug. 25 and that a Japanese 60-ton vessel had hit and was sunk by one such mine in the waters of northern Korea on Sept. 1, when five Korean fishermen allegedly lost their lives. Four more Korean fishermen were similarly killed on Sept. 10.

Announcement of the protest said that most of the floating mines had probably been swept away from Vladivostok, where the Soviet Government had sown mines in July, as the Russian radio station had warned all vessels in the Japan Sea to beware of the danger.

Tokyo went on to say that the Japanese Government had "time and again" asked the Soviet Government to take measures to end the peril, in order to avoid unfortunate incidents, but that the Soviets had neglected to take any action, with the result that a number of Korean fishermen lost their lives. Fresh and stronger representations had therefore been made to Moscow.

Commenting on the Japanese protest, Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in

Tokyo, told newsmen on Sept. 19 that according to international law mines should be so constructed that if they broke loose from their moorings they would automatically be rendered harmless. In the case of the floating Soviet mines this was not done, for in two instances they had exploded with disastrous results, he pointed out.

Hostilities Said Growing

The assertion that "incidents" are taking place along the Soviet-Manchukuo border with increasing frequency, came from a Chungking broadcast report received by the National Broadcasting Corporation. Reuter reported from New York on Sept. 22. The report said that "hostilities are growing daily" and that both sides were moving up reinforcements to the frontier regions.

Although no mention was made of Soviet Russia, a Domei report from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, on Sept. 21 disclosed what was believed to be a "foreign-inspired plot" to infect Manchurian sheep and cattle with deadly anthrax. The report said that an epidemic of anthrax had been taking heavy toll of livestock and that a foreigner (nationality unstated) had been arrested in possession of a vial containing 120 grams of anthrax bacteria.

The foreigner was said to have resisted arrest and to have tried to shoot himself. This was on Aug. 29, and the censorship ban on the story was not lifted until Sept. 21.

Manchuria's anthrax epidemic made its appearance at Hailar early in July, Domei said, and quickly spread to all of Hsinganpoh province and parts of Kirin and Pinkiang. Up to the end of August it had taken a toll of 60 horses, 120 cattle and 1,300 sheep.

Japan Said Violating Alaska Fish Accord

The charge that Japan is violating an agreement with the United States by permitting her fishing boats to trawl in Alaskan waters reserved to American fishermen was made by Senator Mon C. Wallgren, Democrat of Washington, in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull made public on Sept. 17.

The letter was accompanied by photographs of the trespassing vessels "taken on the spot" at a point between the Pribiloff Islands and Kuskokwin Bay. Fishing was conducted from these boats, which were based on larger vessels (canneries), the letter said.

"The Alaskan fisheries are worth more than all the gold ever taken out of Alaska," Senator Wallgren said, adding that the Japanese "probably need fish for their armies." He also said that Japanese boats might be in Alaskan waters for other purposes.

Japanese to Hold Indo-China Maneuvers

Part of the Japanese forces in southern French Indo-China will engage in maneuvers on the plains of Cambodia on Sept. 29 and 30, according to a Domei report from Saigon on Sept. 22. These maneuvers will be followed toward the end of October by larger military exercises in which all Japanese forces in Indo-China will participate, the report added.

Nazis Take Kiev, Develop Wide Strategy Aimed At Don Basin and Caucasian Oilfields

On Sept. 19, three days prior to the completion of the first three months of the Nazi-Soviet war, German troops penetrated into Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, to score their first really notable victory since the outbreak of hostilities on the eastern front. On Sept. 21, Moscow admitted that the Red Army had abandoned the city after furious street fighting.

The Germans claim to have encircled Soviet armies numbering about 500,000 men east of Kiev, and Berlin reports in mid-week asserted that these forces were steadily being annihilated. Leningrad and Odessa are still holding out against fearful onslaughts by the German Luftwaffe and artillery, while on the central sector of the front, in the Smolensk region, the Soviets claim to have driven the Germans back several miles from their advanced positions.

Lend "expediter," while the British delegation is headed by Lord Beaverbrook, minister without portfolio in the British War Cabinet.

The extent of material aid already extended to Russia by the democracies is not known. London reports, however, that a full flight of Royal Air Force planes is already operating on the eastern front, and that numerous tanks have been shipped to Russia. American material aid, as far as is known, has so far been confined to shipment of aviation gasoline to Vladivostok, although arrangements are being made to pare down British priorities on American lease-lend supplies so that needed items may be sent to Russia.

To facilitate Soviet purchases in the United States, the Federal Loan Administration opened a credit of \$100,000,000 for the Amtorg Trading

Army in defending the Caucasian oilfields, since the loss of this region would deprive the Russians of the oil needed for their mechanized forces and would represent a tremendous gain for the Nazis.

Relations between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria have visibly worsened during the past ten days. Sofia rejected a Soviet note charging Bulgaria with "disloyalty" in its relations with the Soviets and a violent anti-Soviet campaign has been proceeding in the Bulgarian capital. Twenty-one members of the Soviet legation in Sofia departed for Moscow this week and this suggested that an open break between Soviet Russia and Bulgaria is imminent.

In London, the view is held that Bulgaria is about to enter the war against Soviet Russia at the insistence of Chancellor Hitler. It was reported from

The President Talks To The Prime Minister



Time Magazine

The President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, discusses the Eight-Point (and more) Program, with the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, in historic Atlantic conference. Democratic aid to the Soviets in their defensive war against the Nazis was one of the subjects on the agenda of the conference.

In London, according to International News Service, "grave anxiety" prevails as to the prospects of further Russian resistance to the Nazis and in some British quarters the fear has been openly expressed that Moscow might sue for peace unless substantial material aid in the shape of planes and tanks is forthcoming from the democracies.

Mr. A. V. Alexander voiced British alarm in a speech at the beginning of this week, and M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, spoke at a meeting to urge the need for more tanks and planes to enable the Russians to stem the German advances.

How much and how quickly democratic aid will reach Russia will depend upon the outcome of the Three-Power Conference which is scheduled to open in Moscow. The American and British delegations are reported to have arrived in the Soviet capital from London, and the Soviet Government, *Tass* reported on Sept. 18, has named its representatives, who will be headed by V. M. Molotov, deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. Other members of the Soviet delegation are Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, deputy chairman of the State Defense Committee; A. Mikoyan, Commissar of Foreign Trade; M. Malyshev, deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; Admiral Kuznetsov, Commissar of the Navy; M. Shakhurin, Commissar of Aviation; and M. Yakovlev, Director of Artillery.

The leader of the American delegation is Mr. Averill W. Harriman, Lease and

Corporation, Soviet purchasing agency in the United States. The credit will be liquidated, it was announced, by shipments of Soviet gold to the United States.

All reports and indications point to the development of a far-flung German strategy which, if executed, will deprive Russia of centers and resources much more vital than the cities of Leningrad and Odessa, the fall of which would be of value to the Germans mainly from the point of view of weakening Russian morale and correspondingly increasing the morale of the Nazi forces.

In a sweeping movement across the steppes of the Ukraine, the Germans are now moving toward Kharkov and the rich coal basin of the Donetz region, where many of the Soviet heavy industrial plants are located. They have established themselves at the base of the Crimea, cutting the peninsula off from the mainland. Control of the Crimea, and with it the Russian waters of the Black Sea, which would be accomplished with the capture of Odessa, will protect a German move toward the rich Caucasian oilfields which are one of the main objectives of the Nazis.

The southernmost spearhead of the German drive has brought the key city of Rostov-on-Don under immediate threat. Rostov is located on the shore of the Sea of Azov and is a vital point of communication with the Caucasus. There have been hints in London that British forces may move into the Caucasus from Iran to join with the Red

Ankara (but denied in Sofia) that King Boris of Bulgaria had gone to some unannounced destination to meet Hitler and discuss Bulgaria's position in relation to the Nazi-Soviet war. Rumor said that Hitler had demanded Bulgaria's immediate entry into the war on the side of Germany.

Cairo, holy city of the Moslems, was drawn into the widening circle of hostilities when on the night of Sept. 15-16 German bombers attacked the city, killing 35 persons and wounding 82. A German communique said that the bombers directed their attack against airplane hangars and munition dumps.

The British Government warned some time ago that any aerial attack on Cairo by the Axis would cause the British to bomb Rome, which hitherto has been exempt from destructive aerial activity. When Cairo was finally bombed, the London press with unanimous voice urged Britain to make good her threat and subject Rome to a taste of Axis medicine.

Tokyo Butchers Nabbed* For Selling Dog Meat

More than 80 butchers were arrested in Tokyo for selling dog meat as mutton and pork to sausage manufacturers, *Transocean* reported on Sept. 23. The offenders are to appear in court in the near future, the report stated.

Nippon Troops in Hunan Engage In Fresh Drive Toward Changsha

The Sino-Japanese war has reached new intensity, with heavy fighting raging along both banks of the Milo River in northern Hunan, where the Japanese apparently have been halted in their drive toward Changsha, the Hunan capital, as a result of furious Chinese coun-

TOKYO CLAIMS 1985 PLANES DESTROYED

The Japanese Ministry of War announced on Sept. 20 that a total of 1,985 Chinese airplanes have been destroyed by the Japanese Army Air Force since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, a Transocean dispatch from Tokyo stated.

ter-assaults. The Japanese began their offensive on the morning of Sept. 18, tenth anniversary of the Mukden Incident and only two days after the conclusion of the Tayunshan campaign which they undertook to remove the menace to the Japanese left flank in their anticipated southward drive.

The present Japanese drive is the biggest operation since the Chungtiao mountain campaign last May, United Press quoted the Chungking military spokesman as saying. Identical with the unsuccessful 1939 offensive in the same sector, the Japanese started out in three columns from the north bank of the Hsinchiang River. Waiting until the Japanese spearhead had crossed the Milo River, which is south of the Hsinchiang, the Chinese counter-attacked along both banks, cutting the communication lines of two Japanese columns and threatening 60,000 Japanese troops with annihilation.

Air-Raids Pave Way

Apparently in an endeavor to pave the way for their drive, the Japanese carried out extensive air-raids over many cities in Hunan, including Siangyin, Pinkiang, Liuyang, Yanglinkai and Changsha on Sept. 19. Although mobilizing from five to six divisions, totalling about 80,000 men, 100 planes and 20 gunboats, the Japanese lost Kweiyi, Kwanwanmiao and Takinkai shortly after claiming their capture.

Chinese reserves north of the Milo River—second Chinese line of defense—were hurled into the battle at dawn on Sept. 21. Menacing the Japanese both flank and rear, the march towards Changsha came to a halt, and the Japanese began turning eastward to meet a Chinese flank thrust, reports said.

Warships Sunk

Frustrating efforts of Japanese warships to land troops on the south shore of Tungting Lake, Chinese batteries sank five Japanese warships and ten motor-boats laden with troops and munitions at a point opposite Yingtien, according to a Chinese field dispatch quoted by Reuter.

Simultaneously, added a Kuo Min dispatch, Chinese deployed on the south bank of Hsinchiang River and drove towards Changlokai after recapturing Kwanwanmiao and Takinkai.

Guerilla activities in the enbattled area of Hunan were also reported to be continuing. Somewhere north of Yochow, the Chinese guerillas have reportedly cut the Canton-Hankow railway at several points. This is the major Japanese communication line. Meanwhile, regular Chinese troops are also assailing the outer ring of the Japanese defenses at Yochow, northern Hu-

man, according to a Kuo Min dispatch from Changsha.

The Japanese military spokesman at Hankow, however, told pressmen on Sept. 22 that Japanese forces had reached the Kushui River, nearly "half way to Changsha," a Transocean dispatch from Hankow reported. The Kushui River is 60 kilometers south of Yochow at the point where the Japanese troops reached it.

Fighting is also proceeding near Sinshih, a town 30 kilometers from Sintsang, according to a Chinese military communique quoted by the Shanghai Shun Pao.

Japanese Reach Kengkutai

The farthest point south reached by the Japanese was disclosed in a Domei report dated Sept. 23 to be Kengkutai, approximately 30 kilometers southwest of Pingkiang, an important northeastern Hunan city. Severe fighting is also reportedly going on west of Pingkiang as 14 Japanese detachments which had crossed the Milo and reduced Changlokai clashed with the main body of the Chinese 26th Army. Six Japanese units had established a bridgehead northwest of Pingkiang in order to move south of the river to join the operations, the report added.

West of the Canton-Hankow Railway, three Japanese units which took Lulintan on the south shore of Lake Tungting, on Sept. 23 occupied Tomitsi which is the headquarters of the Chungking 19th Division, according to the same Domei dispatch.

Commenting on the current fighting in northeastern Hunan, observers wondered whether the Japanese drive was

aimed at plundering the newly-harvested autumn rice in the fertile Hsiang River Delta and the Tungting Lake region or whether they were again seeking to capture the Hunan capital as they did in December, 1939.

Threat or Bargain

The present Japanese offensive, the Shanghai Cheng Yien Pao observed, is primarily intended as a threat to the Democracies and as a basis for a bargain with the United States.

The Japanese troops have captured Toishan, 90 miles southwest of Hongkong, and seized United States-bound exports found there, including wolfram, tung oil, bristles and tea cargoes, an I.N.S. dispatch from Hongkong stated.

Shaokwan, in northern Kwangtung, a traffic center between Hongkong and Free China, is in a predicament in view of the Japanese drive in Hunan, source of Chinese reinforcements, the report said.

Chinese guerilla units in Manchuria, comprising 12 armies, now total 400,000 men, according to General Li Tu, commander-in-chief of Chinese volunteers in Manchuria, who is at present in Chungking. A junction has been effected between these guerillas and the main body of Chinese forces in eastern Hopei, according to a Reuter dispatch from Chungking.

1,512 Men Were Lost When H.M.S. Hood Sank

On Sept. 16 the British Admiralty published the casualty list of the battleship H.M.S. Hood which was sunk on May 24 by the German cruiser Bismarck (the Bismarck was in turn sunk a few days later). The list consisted of 43 pages containing 1,512 names of men who lost their lives when the British dreadnought blew up and went to the bottom of the Atlantic. There were only three survivors.

"MIDLAND"

STAMP PAD AND INK



- MIDLAND STAMP PAD, a durable and ever-moist pad, comes in two sizes:

(A) 11 1/2 c.m. X 7 1/2 c.m. X 2 c.m.
(B) 9 1/2 c.m. X 5 1/2 c.m. X 2 c.m.

- MIDLAND STAMP PADS are prepared in six different colors—white, violet, blue, black, green and red.

- MIDLAND STAMP INK is made for two purposes: rubber stamps and metallic type. Both Stamp Ink and Metallic Ink come in five colors—violet, blue, black, green and red.

Obtainable at all bookstores and stationery shops.
For special orders communicate with

CHINA MIDLAND FACTORY

ESTABLISHED IN 1935

MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON PAPER, STENCIL PAPER, PASTE, MUCILAGE, PENHOLDERS AND INK.

48 Rue Admiral Bayle,
Shanghai, China

Phone 86734
Cable "5796"

Evacuation Ship Takes Britons from Japan

British enterprise in Japan, after many long decades, virtually went into limbo on Sept. 23 when the China Navigation Company's steamer Anhui arrived at Yokohama to commence evacuating British subjects from the Land of the Rising Sun.

The vessel was to leave Yokohama on Sept. 25 after embarking some 40 British and 50 British Indian passengers. From there she was to call at Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe to pick up another 400 British and British Indian evacuees. From Kobe the Anhui is scheduled to sail directly to Singapore.

Comment on the exodus of Britons was published by the *Japan Times & Advertiser*, mouthpiece of the Tokyo Foreign Office, on Sept. 19. Their departure, said the paper, was exceedingly important because it emphasized a point in the evolution of the Far East and its attainment of independence. The foreigners had played their parts, Japan had learned from them all she wished to know, and she no longer needed any outside help.

"The day of the foreigner in the East is gone," the journal asserted. "The day of exploitation of the Pacific countries by western governments likewise is nearly finished. It is for the Orientals themselves to determine the time."

Exchange Law Violators Punished in Japan

Fines ranging from Yen 10,000 to Yen 5,000 were imposed on Sept. 18 in the district courts of Tokyo and Yokohama on 17 British Indians, five Filipinos, three Japanese and eight others found guilty of violating Japan's Foreign Exchange Control Act, the Home Ministry in Tokyo announced, according to Domei. The offenders were arrested on Nov. 18 last year and charged with conducting illicit transactions in United States dollars.

The Foreign Exchange Control Act, it was pointed out, provides for prison sentences up to three years, but in the cases last week the courts contented themselves with imposing heavy fines.

INTERNAL CLEANLINESS

Is The First Essential To Health.



MILD IN ACTION,
CERTAIN IN RESULTS,
RESTORE and ENSURE
DAILY REGULARITY.

Then, used occasionally when needed, they prevent Constipation, Liverishness, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headaches, Impure Breath, Pimples and Blisters. Are excellent for the relief of Piles.

Chemists everywhere sell

PINKETTES

THE GENTLE LITTLE
LAXATIVE LIVER REGULATORS

Oil-Laden U.S. Ship Released by Japanese

After detaining the vessel for five days, the Japanese-controlled Chinese Maritime Customs administration at Shanghai permitted the American freighter Zoella Lykes to sail for Manila on Sept. 20 with a cargo of 2,000 barrels of high-grade oil.

The vessel, which is operated by the American President Lines, is said to have arrived here with 7,000 barrels of oil consigned to Japanese interests. It appears that the cargo was manifested at the home port prior to the U. S. oil embargo. Consequently, instructions were radioed to the ship at sea not to unload at Shanghai but to take the cargo to Manila.

The Japanese consignees insisted on getting delivery, however, and since the cargo was manifested for Shanghai, the Customs backed them up and detained the ship. A compromise was effected whereby 5,000 barrels were finally unloaded here and the remaining 2,000 sent on to Manila.

The Japanese authorities last week detained and searched the British ship Chintutzu on suspicion that her cargo, although consigned to Hongkong, was to be unloaded at Wenchow on the Chekiang coast and from there transported to territory in Free China.

Japanese Evacuees Arrive from N.E.I.

More than 1,000 Japanese nationals, mostly women and children, reached Kobe on Sept. 23 after evacuating from the Netherlands East Indies. It was the largest single batch yet to reach home, Domei reported. Questioned about conditions in the N.E.I., the evacuees all told substantially the same tale: It was impossible to continue doing business or working there because of the freezing of Japanese assets. Japanese still remaining, they said, were trying to dispose of their holdings. Each evacuee is permitted to take the equivalent of 50 guilders out of the islands.

Baruch Urges 'Ceiling' On All Prices in U.S.

Erection of a "ceiling" over the whole price structure of the United States was urged by Mr. Bernard Baruch, head of the American War Industries Board in World War I, when testifying on Sept. 20 before the House Banking and Currency Committee of Congress. More drastic control of prices was needed, he said, than that proposed in the Price Control Bill which is now in committee. A price "ceiling" was urgently necessary, he added, to prevent a grave economic crisis. It would also enable the Administration to effect cuts of 25 per cent or more on all appropriations. He also favored "freezing" wage scales at their present levels, but opposed any reduction in wages.

Tokyo Preparing to Eliminate Newspapers

The growing shortage of newsprint has led the Japanese government to consider the elimination of certain daily newspapers, according to a Havas report from Tokyo on Sept. 19. First victims were likely to be the *Hochi Shimbun*, recently taken over by the *Yomiuri* and reputed to be under the direct influence of the Nazis, and the *Miyako*, favorite paper of the artistic and theatrical world, the report said.

For
Turkish and
Domestic Blend

Smoke



Manufactured by

THE AXTON-FISHER
TOBACCO CO.
Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.

TYPEWRITERS, AUTOMOBILES
Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired &
Rebuilt, HERMES BABY Dealers
Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse
Road, Tel. 11875, Garage End of
Lane 749, Yu Yuen Road, Tel. 20349.

A-C-D FRUIT SALINE

鹽子葉英中



A Pleasant, Cooling, Effervescent Salt

A simple corrective for
Indigestion, Headache, Bilious-
ness, Constipation, Liver and
Kidney Disorders.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE
DISPENSARY

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

New Mission Now Visiting Burma

British Burma, close neighbor of China and vitally important in Chinese calculations because of the Burma-Yunnan highway which is Free China's only important artery of transport with the outside world, is in the news dispatches again consequent upon the visit of another Chungking mission to that country.

The new mission, second within two months, is headed by Mr. Tseng Pu, former Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and according to a Havas dispatch from Chungking on Sept. 16 is of a purely diplomatic character. Its purpose, said the French agency is to conduct negotiations pertaining to the immigration of Chinese into Burma and the issuance of visas to overseas Chinese in transit.

The first Chinese mission was of the goodwill type. Its members spent 11 days in Burma and returned to Chungking on Sept. 8. The new mission flew from Chungking to Rangoon on Sept. 16.

Chungking Conference?

A Domei dispatch from Nanking on Sept. 17 declared that British and Burmese delegates were soon proceeding to Chungking for a special conference with Chinese officials on joint defense of Burma. The conference, which would open in October, the report said, would discuss the question of traffic on the Burma-Yunnan highway and military cooperation with countries in the southern Pacific region.

The same agency reported from Washington that rolling stock and road-

bed material for the new Burma-Yunnan Railway to the value of U.S.\$15,000,000 has begun flowing into China from the United States. The British will build the Burma section, while China will extend the line some 300 miles from the border into the interior, the report said. The new railway is to supplement the Burma-Yunnan highway as an artery for the transportation of war materials and other goods.

In a report datelined Guam on Sept. 2, the Domei agency quoted Mr. Daniel Arnstein, one of a trio of American road transportation experts who recently visited China, as saying that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had offered them all rights to operations on the Burma highway, to be run as a private enterprise with unlimited profits, if they would stay and supervise the transportation of war materials. The offer was refused, Mr. Arnstein was quoted as having said, because the experts did not wish to profit from the Chinese crusade.

Myron Taylor Takes F.D.R. Message to Pope

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, was received in audience by Pope Pius on Sept. 21 for a farewell visit prior to his departure for the United States.

It was reported that upon his arrival at the Vatican about two weeks ago, Mr. Taylor delivered a personal message to the Pope from President Roosevelt. According to rumor, the President asked the Pope to declare publicly that the war against Nazism was a "just war."

Another rumor had it that the President's message explained to the Pope

Who's Who in China

Dr. Stephen C. Y. Pan, journalist and college professor, born in Canton; graduate, Fu Jen University, Peiping; M.A. and Ph. D., Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. and fellow



Pan Chao-ying
潘朝英

of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; correspondent of the *Central News Agency*, Canton 1924-26; correspondent of *The World Daily News*, Peiping, 1931-32; professor of American Diplomatic History, Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., 1937-39; chief secretary to Bishop Paul Yipin, special envoy of the Chinese Government Relief Commission to the United States in 1939; managing editor of *The China Monthly*, 1939-41, author of "American Diplomacy Concerning Manchuria."

that although the United States was assisting Soviet Russia in the war against Germany, this did not imply approval of Soviet Russia's anti-Christian policies.

The Rome correspondent of the *New York Times* in a dispatch on Sept. 17 said that the Pontiff had refused to characterize the war against Germany as a "just war."

A significant feature of Mr. Taylor's latest visit to the Vatican was his action in presenting to the Holy See his luxurious Florentine villa valued at U.S.\$500,000. This was interpreted to mean that Mr. Taylor would not return to Italy and that therefore United States entry into the war was certain.

The Japanese Government, on Sept. 6, issued notification that it would confer upon the heads of recognized Christian churches in Japan the rank of Imperial Appointees, hitherto reserved for the chief abbots of the Shinto and Buddhist sects under the law of 1884. Since the Roman Catholic Church is the only Christian body officially recognized in Japan, the effect of the decision will be limited to the head of that church, Archbishop Tatsuo Doi.

Newest U.S. Battleship Launched this Week

The U.S.S. Massachusetts, America's latest 35,000-ton battleship, was launched on Sept. 23 at Quincy, Massachusetts. It is expected that the dreadnought will be completed and placed in commission by the end of this year.

Within the Radius

OF THESE SIMPLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

ONLY Tissot IS UNAFFECTED BY ELECTRO-MAGNETISM

A watch, unless it is specially constructed to resist electro-magnetism, is liable to become inaccurate when worn within the vicinity of such electrical appliances as radios, telephones, irons, etc.

The Tissot, however, is non-magnetic and will not become affected by electro-magnetism, even when given the severest tests. It will keep correct time under conditions where other watches either stop, or run too swiftly or too slowly.

Why not have a watch you can depend upon; wear a Tissot.

Tissot

The non-magnetic watch of guaranteed quality.

Sole Agents - M. CROSET AGENCIES - 320 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Nanking has appointed Li Fang minister to Spain.

Gen. Chin Shu-jen, a former chairman of Sinkiang Province, died at Lanchow, Kansu, on Friday, Sept. 19, at the age of 62. Death was due to tuberculosis.

The President of Brazil, Getulio Vargas, on Sept. 20 awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Southern Cross of Brazil to Kazue Kuwajima, former Japanese ambassador in that country.

Roderick MacDonald, correspondent for the Sydney Morning Herald, arrived in Chungking last week and will be stationed there in future. The Australian Minister, Sir Harold Eggleston, who is now in Burma, is expected to reach Chungking shortly.

The Finnish Minister in Tokyo, Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, has been appointed concurrently as Minister to Manchukuo. Finland recognized Manchukuo on July 19 last.

The Five Dionne sisters, who are now seven years old, must begin the study of the English language, according to a special order of the Ontario Minister of Education. Previously, their education was entirely in French.

Nanking has announced the appointment of Wu Kai-shen as ambassador to Rome. Mr. Wu previously—before he deserted his government—was one of China's delegates to the League at Geneva.

Lieut.-General K. Noda has been appointed military attache to the Nanking Government in place of Lieut.-General Gen. Y. Tsuchihashi, who has returned to Japan.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador in London, has been appointed concurrently as chairman of the Chinese Purchasing Commission in London. Both posts previously were held by Dr. Quo Tai-chi, present Foreign Minister in Chungking.

Sozaburo Ishimura, correspondent for the Fukuoka Nichi-Nichi, was wounded while covering military operations against Chinese forces along the Sintang River. He was shot through the right foot.

R. G. B. Prescott, Commissioner of Police in Burma, arrived in Chungking on Sept. 21 for the purpose of discussing the question of Chinese immigration into Burma with officials of the Chinese National Government. Mr. Prescott planned to remain in Chungking.

Liu Chih-lu, member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, died at Shuichow, wartime capital of the province, on Sept. 17 of cerebral hemorrhage. Gen. Li Han-hun, chairman of the National Government, said that the practice of foot-binding was Mr. Liu's successor.

J. M. Keynes, widely-known British economist, who drafted the plan for compulsory savings as a means of preventing inflation, has been proposed as a director of the Bank of England in succession to Lord Stamp, who was killed in an air raid in London. The announcement was made by Governor Montague Norman, following a meeting of the General Court of the Bank.

M. Herve Alphonse, financial attache to the Vichy Embassy in Washington, resigned his job on Sept. 18 and announced he had joined the Free French government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Senor Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto, charge d'affaires for Mexico, was guest of Col. Samuel L. Howard, commander, at a special parade and review of the Fourth Regiment, U.S. Marines, at Kiao-chow Park on Saturday, Sept. 19. Some 800 men participated in the parade.

Howard Cox, 73, thought to be the oldest British resident of Japan, announced on Sept. 18 that he had decided to return to England. Mr. Cox went to Japan with his father and younger brother as an English teacher 64 years ago and has resided in the country almost continuously since.

Leslie H. Hunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, who is a member of the Royal Air Force, has been promoted to Squadron Leader. He was a pupil in Cathedral School from 1921 to 1927, following which he went to England to complete his education. He first joined the Royal Warwickshire Territorials, but later joined the R.A.F. and served in Egypt and Iraq. He is now serving in the Middle East.

William D. Giber, an American, who joined the Royal Air Force and has been flying with the Eagle Squadron over Germany, was shot down and captured by the Germans on Saturday, Sept. 20, according to Transocean message from Berlin. The report alleged that Giber's plane was among 39 British planes shot down by German planes and anti-aircraft artillery that day.

Dr. Juan Marin, Chilean charge d'affaires, in an address dealing with the ancient Chinese practice of foot-binding among women, of which he has made a special study, said that the practice was a manifestation of fetishism of the foot, which was peculiar to a certain epoch in China. Dr. Marin's address was delivered before the opening autumn meeting of the British Universities' Society of China at the Lester Institute of Medical Research. Dr. Marin said that foot-binding in China dated back to 1,100 B.C. when an Empress suffering from congenital club foot persuaded the Emperor to issue an order to deform the feet of all of her women subjects. Another report said an Emperor about 600 B.C. had ordered a concubine with bound feet to dance on a 6-foot gilded lily studded with jewels. Speaking from a medical standpoint, Dr. Marin said that the practice of foot-binding may have been responsible for the prevalence of tuberculosis among Chinese women. He expressed the belief that foot-binding "became the fetish of the erotic in social life" and quoted the famous Chinese writer, Dr. Lin Yu-lang as saying that foot-binding represented the "highest sophistication of the sensual imagination of the Chinese." He said that there was in China a particular erotic deviation to the foot and that Chinese women were more bashful about showing their feet, even to their husbands, than was the case with their western sisters. Concluding he said that when China awoke from her long lethargy into modern life, the practice of foot-binding received its death-blow.

THE ECONOMICAL
ALL-PURPOSE

CHOCOLATE
BAKERITE'S
2 STAR PRIMA
CHOCOLATE

IN ¼ lb. & ½ lb. SIZES

ON SALE AT ALL
STORES

AND
BAKERITE
CHOCOLATE
SHOPS

Dr. Juan Marin, Consul-General at Shanghai and Charge d'affaires for Chile in China, was guest of Col. Samuel L. Howard, Commanding Officer, at a review-parade of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines at the Shanghai Race Course on Wednesday of this week.

According to an announcement in London on Sept. 22, all rates for press telegrams within the British Empire will be reduced from two pence half-penny to one penny a word, which amounts to a reduction of more than 50%. The reduction was recommended by Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information.

Herman Habich, member of the staff of the Associated Press in Moscow, who is now in Shanghai on his way home to the United States, spoke on his experiences in Russia before the members of the Thursday Tiffin Club at the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Sept. 25. Mr. and Mrs. Habich came to Shanghai from Japan, where they had gone in expectation of sailing for U. S.

J. Coppin was installed as President of the French Consular Court in the French Concession in Shanghai on Sept. 22. Mr. Coppin was accompanied by Roland de Margerie, French Consul-General; G. Cattand, Consul, and the Registrar, Mr. Leger. Mr. Coppin was attired in a purple robe, while members of the French bar wore gowns. Those attending were J. Barraud, Paul Premet, R. Cazeau, and P. Crepin, Municipal Advocate. Other officials attending the function included, Colonel J. L. Elissautier, Commander of the French Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Fabre, Chief of the French Police, L. des Courtils, Director and Secretary-General of the French Municipal Council and Father G. Germain, representing Bishop B. A. Haouisee.

Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, returned to Chungking on Sept. 24 following an extensive inspection trip in the northwestern provinces.

Two Chinese clubs in Mexico City were closed by the police on Sept. 22 following a charge that gambling was being conducted on the premises.

Pope Pius XII granted a private audience at the Vatican on Sept. 21 to Sr. Silvestro Sancho, dean of St. Thomas, the large Catholic University in the Philippines.

M. Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, who has been in Peiping for several months, is expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly and will remain here for several days.

The late Chang Chi-luan, widely-known editor of the *Ta Kung Pao*, who died recently in Chungking, will be given a public funeral in recognition of his service to the State and to journalism. Arrangements are being made by the Chinese Journalism Society and the Chungking Press Association.

Mitsuru Toyama, President of the notorious Black Dragon Society in Japan, has presented specially made Japanese swords to Hitler and Mussolini, "in celebration of their successive victories." The swords were given to the German and Italian embassies in Tokyo.

Ali Mahmet Yukselen, Turkish Consul-General in New York, committed suicide in his West Park apartment on Sept. 22. He choked himself with a necktie which he had closely tied about his neck. His body was found by his wife and a servant. Police said the Turkish official killed himself because of worry over the European situation.

M. Jean Paul-Boncour, First Counselor of the French Embassy in Chungking, has gone to Kunming for a rest following an operation for appendicitis. He was treated by Dr. Allen of the Canadian Mission and Dr. Lanzalavi, chief physician of the Calmette Hospital, and is now thought to be out of danger.

According to Havas the severest hail storm in 30 years, which struck seven villages in Chinchow Province, Manchuria, this week, caused the death of an 8-year-old Chinese boy and the injury of several other persons. In addition the hail stones, some measuring from 2" to 4" killed a horse, two sheep and twelve pigs.

Robert P. Lather, American newspaperman, who had resided in Peiping for some time, was found dead in his house following a fire which had partially damaged the premises. The firemen who extinguished the blaze found his body. Mr. Lather is survived by his widow, a German woman to whom he was married at Tientsin last May.

John Tee-Van, connected with the N. Y. Zoological Society, will fly to Chungking shortly to receive a baby panda, which was donated to the Bronx Zoo by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. According to United Press the panda will be exhibited in connection with the drive for funds being conducted by United China Relief.

The Japanese announced on Sept. 23 that their Tourist Industry office in Los Angeles would shortly be closed. The office of the tourist organization at Rockefeller Center, New York City, was closed some time ago.

Lt.-Colonel Lovat-Fraser, former British Military Attache at Peiping and later at Nanking, has been appointed Military Attache to the British Embassy in Chungking. Until recently he was stationed in India.

Bog Berkin, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Berkin of Kuling, member of the Royal Air Force, was killed recently while flying over Germany, according to telegrams received in Shanghai. He was 19 years old, was born in Kuling and joined the R. A. F. at the beginning of the war.

John K. Yueng, customs guard at Honolulu, who shot and fatally wounded a U.S. Army officer Lieut. Martin R. Connelly, during an altercation on the pier on Sept. 23, was charged with second degree murder before Judge John A. Mathewman. Connelly's bail was set at US\$2,500. According to testimony of the police Yueng halted Connelly and demanded to examine a parcel which the Lieutenant was carrying. An altercation ensued resulting in Yueng drawing his revolver and shooting the army officer. Yueng claimed at the preliminary hearing that the shooting was accidental.

According to Domei Japanese tobacco interests in North China will shortly be combined into one large Yen. 30,000,-

000 corporation, which probably will be known as the Central China Tobacco Company. The six concerns to be absorbed by the large semi-official concern are, Toyo Tobacco Leaf Company, (Y.10,000,000); Kunshing Tobacco Company, (Y.1,000,000); Toa Tobacco Company, (Y.30,000,000); Hsingya Tobacco Company (Y.1,000,000) and the North China Tobacco Company, a Y.10,000,000 concern. The object of the merger, according to the report, is to enable Japanese tobacco interests to weather freezing and compete with the "Anglo-American Tobacco Trust in Central China."

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued a declaration recommending a world-wide observance of the Holy Communion on Sunday, October 5. Copies of the manifesto received by the National Christian Council of China in Shanghai, said, "In this time of conflict when hate is organized and on the march, Christians everywhere need to do everything possible to maintain an unbroken fellowship....A coming together about the Lord's Table on the same day will be an expression of unity which all Christians have in Christ and a witness to their unbroken fellowship." The observance of World Wide Communion Sunday is sponsored in the United States by the Federal Council of Churches in America, which has its headquarters in New York City. Attendance at the first world-wide Communion Sunday on Oct. 6, last year was reported most satisfactory and many pastors reported an increase in regular services following. Church pastors have been urged to see that all members of their congregations attend the service this year.

CYMA WATCHES

Known the World Over For Quality and Accuracy

Obtainable at All
Leading Watch-
makers and De-
partment Stores

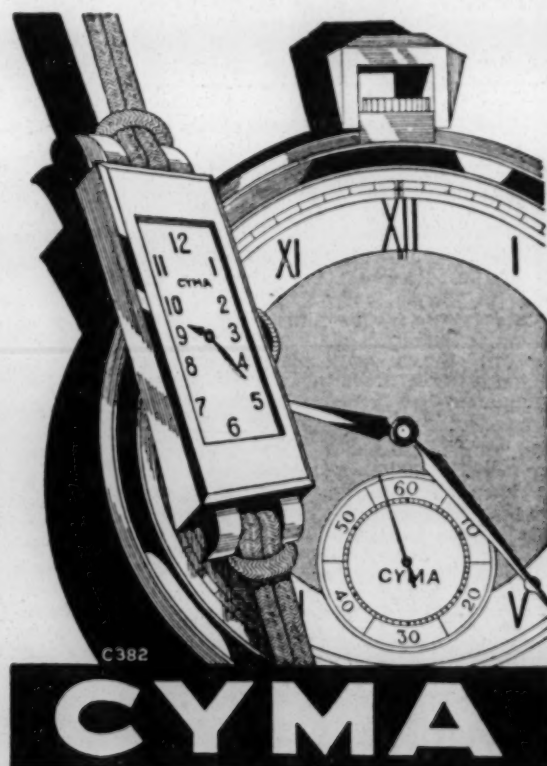
Sole Agent:

**FAR EASTERN CLOCK
& WATCH CO.**

537 Nanking Rd., Shanghai
Tel. 92765

西
姆
表

世界
準確
無誤
名
遠東中國
總代理
各埠
大鐘
公司
均有
出售



EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Nanking Government has appointed Wang Te-tsai, son of Wang-I-tang, head of the North China Political Council at Peiping, as minister to Rumania.

The Japanese railway administration in North China has issued a ruling prohibiting any traveler from carrying more than five pieces of luggage, aggregating a maximum weight of 100 kilograms.

Tokyo announced on Sept. 20 the appointment of Masatoshi Akiyama as Japanese minister to Nicaragua and Denjiro Kato as consul-general at Vienna and concurrently first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Slovakia.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Serrano Suner, on Sept. 20 signed on behalf of Spain a treaty of amity, commerce and shipping with the representative of Manchukuo in Madrid. The name of the Manchukuoan charge d'affaires, as noted in the German Transocean report, was "Kwan Matsumura."

The Ministry of Education at Tokyo announced that the heads of Christian churches in Japan will be given the rank of "Imperial Appointees," heretofore conferred only on the abbots of the Shinto and Buddhist sects. However, since the Roman Catholic Church is the only Christian body which is officially recognized in Japan, the effect of the new order will be limited to the Catholic Church and its official Japanese representative, Archbishop Tatsuo Doi.

Mussolini has been forced to make a concession to Hitler, which Italy had resisted for centuries—the dispatch of Venetian glass workers abroad. According to report from Milan, Italy was forced to rescind the ancient law against Venetian glass workers leaving their homes at Morano to go abroad, by permitting 50 workers to go to Germany to practice their art. The only other time the law was broken was in the reign of Louis XIV of France, when the French ambassador obtained permission for three Venetian glass artisans to go to Fontainebleau.

The Ministry of Education of the National Government on Sept. 18, following an inspection of academic work performed by students throughout the country, issued special messages of commendation to 12 leading institutions as follows: National Central University, National Wu-Han University, National Chekiang University, National Sun Yat-sen University, National Amoy University, Soochow University, National Southwestern Joint University, National Teachers' College, Lingnan University, Fu Tan University, National Szechwan University, and Chungking University (recently dissolved following a student strike).

According to a German Transocean report from Sofia dated Sept. 21, the American minister, M. C. Earle, protested to representatives of the Bulgarian press regarding the publication of anti-American articles. The minister expressed the belief that Britain would win the war and the United States, in consequence, "would play an important role at the peace conference." Transocean alleged that the American minister had threatened the Bulgarian editors by declaring that "if Bulgaria wanted to be protected by the United States, the Bulgarian press must immediately cease all attacks on the United States."

The National Government on Sept. 21 appointed Chen Wen-ming and Lei Chin-chang, to membership of the Military Advisory Council, according to Kuomin report from Chungking.

The following illuminating Domei dispatch from Nanking was circulated in Shanghai last Sunday: "Lieut.-Gen. Yuitsu Tsuchihashi, former military attache to the Japanese Embassy, who has been transferred elsewhere, left by plane to assume his new post." It is presumed that his destination was also "elsewhere."

The Chekiang Provincial Government has announced the opening at the wartime capital at Lishui, of Ying Shih University, which was founded in memory of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, revolutionary martyr, whose official name was Ying-Shih. Some 80 students have already been enrolled.

The Japanese National Service Association, which is the Nipponese conception in Japan of Hitler's Nazis and Mussolini's Fascists, has issued a pamphlet explaining Japan's anti-Communist fight. The pamphlet contains a resolution recently adopted by the organization which declares that "Japan recognizes absolute freedom of religion insofar as religions do not oppose the establishment of a new order in East Asia."

Mo Ou-chu, general manager of the Agricultural Credit Bureau of Yunnan Province, returned to Kunming on Sept. 20 following an inspection trip to Burma, where he made a study of the cotton-growing industry. Mr. Mo stated that action will be taken immediately to improve methods of cotton cultivation in Yunnan province, where conditions are thought to be favorable for types of cotton produced in Burma.

Rapid progress has been made in the manufacture of chemicals and other ingredients for the production of explosives in India, according to a dispatch from Simla on Sept. 21. Among the plants recently completed were factories for the production of nitric acid, cordite and other ingredients for T.N.T. Factories also had been completed for the production of smoke and anti-tank grenades, incendiary bombs, shrapnel and mines. The Indian Government also is producing parachutes from native silk and in consequence has issued instructions for expanding the silk industry. According to Reuter, the munition factories in India will also be able to supply the needs of Eastern countries.

The U.S. Marines have opened negotiations with the proprietors of the Sun Company, Chinese department store at the corner of Yu Ya Ching and Nanking roads, for the rental of the fifth floor in the building for use as a club. Negotiations for the rental of the Masonic Hall premises on Avenue Road broke down, according to report last week. As the proprietors of the Sun Company reside in Hongkong, telegrams have been sent to them regarding the rental of a floor in their department store building here. The Marine Club occupied the premises of the International Recreation Club on Bubbling Well Road for several years, but is forced to vacate on Oct. 1 as this property was purchased by the Shanghai Jewish Club. Owing to the congestion in the Settlement, Marine officers are of opinion that the men may not be able to find suitable premises.

WHEN YOU
THINK OF



PAINTS AND PAINT
WORK

Everything the best

CAMPBELL PAINT CO.

1344 Avenue Foch

corner Hart Road

Phone : 34360

SWAN,
CULBERTSON &
FRITZ

*Investment Bankers and
Brokers in Securities and
Commodities.*

*Daily New York and
London Stock Exchange
Service.*

Sassoon House

Telephone 11200

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI

Printing
in all its Branches

Your work
should bear
our imprint

SHANGHAI
興祥泰
TEMPLE
CHINESE PORCELAIN,
ANTIQUES AND
ART FURNITURE
ZING HSIANG SHING & CO.
198 Nanking Road. Tel.: 14717 & 13937
SHANGHAI

The National Government, according to Kuomin on Sept. 23, issued an order for the arrest of Liang I-ting. The report stated he had violated Article 2 of the regulations providing punishment of traitors to the State.

A Havas dispatch from Tokyo on Sept. 19 said the Japanese are "rifling" the seven seas in order to obtain the hulls of sunken ships for scrap iron. The richest finds were contributed by the Americans and the Filipinos, according to the report which said that the President Hoover, which sank off Formosa, and the President Quizon, which was lost off Kagoshima, will together yield some 20,000 tons of high-grade scrap. Both ships are now being salvaged. Several other wrecks, chiefly Japanese cargo ships, are also being worked over by salvage companies which expect to make big profits from the rising prices of scrap iron.

The British Ambassador in Tokyo and British consular authorities at Peiping have lodged strong protests with the Japanese authorities concerning the disappearance of the wife of Denzil H. Clarke, Press Attache at the British Embassy in Peiping. Mrs. Clarke, who is Japanese, went for a bicycle ride in Peiping on Saturday, Sept. 20 and has not been heard from since. The British consular authorities at Peiping are convinced that Mrs. Clarke was kidnapped. A. A. L. Tuson, British Consul, stated that the local Japanese paper, *Toa Shimpō*, had recently published a highly insulting and libelous article about Mrs. Clarke, which the paper had not retracted despite a strong protest by the British Embassy. According to the *United Press* correspondent in Peiping, Mrs. Clarke is a young and beautiful woman and is very popular in Peiping.

Albert Evans of the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington, arrived in Chungking this week, where he will take over the direction of the China Relief Committee and also supervise and direct Red Cross relief in Free China territory. Mr. Evans, who has been connected with the American Red Cross since 1919, will take over the work of Walter Wesselius, who is shortly returning to the United States. Dr. Joaquin Canuto, director of disaster relief of the Philippines Red Cross, also arrived in Chungking this week to investigate Chinese methods of handling refugee relief, and also to study the activities of the industrial cooperatives. Dr. Canuto said that it also might be necessary for the Philippines to evacuate the coastal regions in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

The Ministry of Education at Chungking issued a circular order to all universities and middle schools throughout the country on Sept. 21, instructing the presidents and principals to enforce strict discipline among the students. The order was issued following serious disturbances and a general strike staged by the students of Szechwan Provincial University at Chungking. The students had refused to accept a new president who had been appointed by the Ministry and as a result of serious complications, the Ministry of Education ordered the school dissolved. In the general order on discipline the Ministry instructed school authorities to severely punish, in accordance with the regulations, any student found guilty of violating discipline. The Ministry also issued instructions to provincial departments of education to provide relief for all needy and refugee students throughout Free China. The expenses will be defrayed by the Central Government.

Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, returned to Chungking on Sept. 23, following an inspection of law courts in Chengtu and elsewhere in Szechwan. He was accompanied on the trip by Sun Hsiao-liu, President of Chaoyang College, which recently was removed to Chungking from Chengtu.

Only slight injuries were suffered by Pilot Chen Wen-kuan, Co-Pilot Hsu Che, and Radio Operator Chung Te, when their C.N.A.C. plane crashed on the landing field at Hongkong on Sunday, Sept. 21. The plane was engaged in transporting merchandise and carried no passengers. It had just arrived at the Hongkong airport from Shiuchow, wartime capital of Kwangtung, and was preparing to land when it was caught by a sudden gale, overturned and completely wrecked.

The German Transocean service issued on Sept. 22 a two-page interview with Wu Kai-sheng, who recently was appointed Ambassador to Italy by the Nanking Government. In the course of the interview, Mr. Hsu said he was looking forward to meeting Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, whom he regarded as a "friend of the Chinese people." Referring to the League of Nations, where Mr. Hsu was stationed as Chinese representative for four years, Mr. Hsu said it was only a "factory of useless speeches." The new ambassador to Rome also declared his admiration for the works of Mussolini and Hitler and said he hoped to visit Hitler "after he had settled down in Rome." Mr. Wu was born in Kiangsu in 1900 and studied law at Lyons University, France. He was associated with Chu Min-yi, Nanking Ambassador to Japan and brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei, in the organization of the Sino-Foreign Diplomatic Association in 1938.

Are You Losing Weight?

Normal weight and a good complexion are very closely related to health. Loss of health usually leads to loss of weight and a poor complexion.

If you are underweight, pale, rarely feel really well, it is almost surely an indication that your blood is impoverished and a remedy that arrests the decline, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates that the blood is being built up and helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia, insomnia, and other troubles to which the victim of impoverished blood is liable.

Such a remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, famous for fifty years as a specific for thin blood; and any illness resulting from lack of blood will be benefited by a course of these pills. They will supply the iron you need and thereby help you back to normal weight and robust health. Start taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to-day, the increase in your vitality in a very short while will convince you of the merit of this ideal blood and nerve tonic. Sold by chemists everywhere.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Build up strength and Energy.

妙品

潔齒

五洲大藥房發行



AN
EXCELLENT
DENTAL
CREAM

INTERNATIONAL
DISPENSARY, LTD.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Non-Recognition Problem

LEGAL PROBLEMS IN THE FAR EASTERN CONFLICT—Published by the Institute of Pacific Relations. Inquiry Series, 1941.

Here is another interesting study of the series recently published by the Institute of Pacific Relations "with a view to provide an impartial and constructive analysis of the major issues which may have to be considered in any future adjustment of international relations in the Far East." It consists of four independent parts, each written by an authority on international law, who expresses his own opinion with regard to major legal problems arising out of the conflict in the Far East.

Dr. Quincy Wright contributes a most illuminating study entitled "The Legal Background in the Far East," analyzing the legal situation both *de facto* and *de jure* and drawing the conclusion that stability in the Far East seems unlikely until the existing *de jure* situation has been restored in fact, or a new situation has been developed by legal procedures from that *de jure* situation. Three analytical studies, written by Professor H. Lauterpacht, Professor E. M. Borchard and Phoebe Morrison on the problem of Non-Recognition in International Law, tend to elucidate this knotty issue, with the result that the reader gets a complete picture of the legal problems involved in the Far Eastern conflict.

Dr. Wright confines his study to analyzing what the existing situation in the Far East is both *de facto* and *de jure*, considering (a) the ways in which the *de facto* situation in the Far East has departed from the *de jure* situation, (b) the criteria for determining the latter, (c) the status of the territories of the Far East, (d) the jural personalities with Far Eastern territorial interests, (e) the territorial rights in the Far East, and (f) certain peculiarities in the jural relations of China and Japan and of each to other states with Far Eastern interests.

On the basis thus laid by Dr. Wright, the three consecutive studies each offers its own interpretation of the Problem of Non-Recognition in International Law. The partisans of the Non-Recognition Doctrine, as we know, favor modifying facts to accord with law, while the advocates of the *de facto* doctrine favor modifying law immediately, or very soon, after military or political action has created a new situation in violation of legal rights.

Professor Lauterpacht considers the Doctrine of Non-Recognition well founded in international law and essential to the development of that law. Professor Borchard, on the contrary, impressed by the failure of the doctrine to achieve the results hoped from it, believes it ought to be abandoned. He writes:

"The doctrine of non-recognition would seem to make no constructive contributions to a disordered world, but on the contrary, embodies potentialities for further disequilibrium."

Miss Phoebe Morrison holds the same opinion:

"The obsolete doctrine of legitimacy is fraught with new dangers to a world already quite sufficiently disorganized and at loggerheads.... Far from contributing to the growth of law, this doctrine, it is believed, would make for further political hostility, hardly a fertile soil for law."

One must admit that Miss Morrison puts up a very strong case in support of her thesis when she becomes more specific in her analysis:

"A collective, unified judgment might in theory have carried weight and the condemned nation might have been too weak to resist them all. But when the nations are divided, when important powers recognized the annexation of Ethiopia and Austria and the new status of Czechoslovakia and Manchukuo, just what do the non-recognizing states accomplish, except the pleasure of making faces and the danger of reprisals and war?"

"The international order is not a perfect legal order, for it must perforce admit the results achieved by war, and it cannot be converted from a political to a legal order by the bootstrap method of signing a Covenant or Pact. Nations are not authorized to pronounce *ex parte* judgments that fellow-signatories of their treaties have 'violated' those treaties or 'international law.' Such judgments made in self-interest and without hearing the party charged, even if otherwise practical, are worthless and would be arrived at by defiance of elementary due process. If a party to a private contract were to pass conclusively upon the question whether his co-contractor had violated the contract, and take action accordingly, the proceeding would be regarded with some suspicion if not

wonder. Recognition, which should be made less and not more necessary, is not a certificate of approval, and it should not be converted into one. This would be a sanction and would be resisted by enough states to make the practice unprofitable. The doctrine of non-recognition would seem to make no constructive contributions to a disordered world, but on the contrary embodies potentialities for further disequilibrium."

The book is supplemented by a summary on the problem of non-recognition prepared from the discussions of the Special Round Tables on International Law held during the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Virginia Beach in November and December, 1939 and a valuable alphabetical index.

A. G.

Newsman in Dai Nippon

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—By James R. Young. New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co. Inc. 334 pages. Price, U.S.\$3.00.

"Behind the Rising Sun" is an autobiographical account of the author's experiences during thirteen years' residence in Japan which culminated in his arrest and imprisonment for sixty-one days while awaiting trial on charges in connection with articles which he had written as Tokyo correspondent for Hearst's International News Service.

While a number of chapters in the

行 銀 通 交
行 分 海 上

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

999 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

With Branches and Sub-branches throughout China and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of Banking business transacted, including Savings and Trust business.

LOCAL SUB-BRANCHES:

438 Nanking Road

228 Boulevard de Deux Republiques

1708 Bubbling Well Road

889 Avenue Joffre

book are devoted to serious analysis of political trends and background in Japan, fully half of the volume is concerned with humorous personal anecdotes which hold the Japanese up to ridicule. No doubt the author's two months' imprisonment while his case was "being examined" did not stimulate in him an overwhelming desire to dwell unnecessarily on the virtues of the Japanese race. It is scarcely to be wondered at that his arrest and trial after thirteen years of amicable relationship with the Japanese might have embittered his attitude toward police officialdom.

Mr. Young's account of the verdict rendered at the termination of his trial is as follows: "The judge handed down a verdict after one week that, 'irrespective of the truth contained in your articles, I must find you guilty.' He dealt at length that it had been shown I was from a country 'where it is understood free speech and freedom of the press exist' and, therefore, he concluded, after sentencing me to six months in prison, 'I consider the circumstances and suspend your sentence for three years. I hope you will recognize the nature of the punishment in an emergency period and that you will better understand Japan. I wish you to remain in Japan. You have shown, by many outside reports and from the highest officials of our judiciary who have investigated your special case, that you are a friend of Japan, but you must be careful of your writings. I hope you remain in our country and that you will be careful to report in future only such stories as may be favorable to better relations between our two countries.'"

When Mr. Young left the prison after regaining his liberty he took with him an orchid from the prison's florist for Mrs. Young, a gardenia in his coat lapel, prison caramels for the boy and American Ambassador Grew's sealskin overcoat which had been lent to him by the American diplomat to alleviate the rigors of an unheated prison cell.

Chances for a rapprochement between the United States and Japan—as envisaged by some optimistic commentators on present Japanese-American diplomatic conversations taking place in Washington—are practically nil in the opinion of the author of "Behind the Rising Sun." On this subject, in Chapter XXI, he expresses the view that "however much the Japanese people wish to co-operate with America, it is also undeniably true that the Japanese nation is being led and dominated by very dangerous individuals who have taken over the power and responsibility of directing the empire.

"These men are either in the army or are retired officers, associated with a strongly entrenched German Trojan horse.

"It should be made definitely clear to anyone studying the Japanese situation that the Japanese army is a power unto itself, independent even of the government. It is represented in the government by a war minister, but because of private access to the throne the army is not answerable to the government or the people in fulfilling any treaties or commitments which the imperial government might make.

"Until Japan rids itself of her vicious element it is impossible to hope for better relations."

V. K.

Chungking Drafts Air Raid Rules

A set of provisional measures dealing with the suspension and resumption of work in factories during air raids, and the payment of wages in respect of time lost during such raids, has been drafted by the Ministries of Social Affairs and Economics. Kuo Min reported from Chungking on Sept. 22. Ten articles agreed upon are as follows:

Article 1.—Air-raid shelters or other air-raid devices should be erected in each factory. They must be firmly built, and should be equipped with sanitary arrangements, so as to safeguard the safety of workers.

Article 2.—When an air raid alarm is sounded, work should be immediately suspended in factories. However, where workers are able to reach air raid shelters within five minutes, work may be continued until the emergency (final) alarm is sounded.

Article 3.—After suspending work and before leaving a factory, workers should carefully dispose of their work and important tools or materials, and must not abandon them in disorder.

Article 4.—Work should be immediately resumed if the all-clear signal is given one hour before the usual closing time for factories.

Article 5.—If the all-clear signal is given before 10 p.m., work should be done (start) in factories as usual on the following day.

Article 6.—If the all-clear signal is given after 10 p.m., work on the following day should be postponed for a period equivalent to the interval between 10 p.m. and the time of the all-clear signal. However, factories should close according to the usual time (despite the delay in starting work).

Article 7.—With the exception of workers who fail to resume work according to the fixed time, wages should be paid to workers as usual during air raids. In the case of workers who receive their wages on the basis of the amount of products they turn out, their wages for the duration of the air raids should be based on the amount of products they turned out during the corresponding period on the preceding day.

Article 8.—In case factories cannot resume operations within seven days, either owing to continuation of air raids or severe damages caused during air raids, only one-third or one-half of the usual wages of their workers may be paid in the light of the financial condition of the factories and the amount of their workers' wages. This ruling is also applicable in the case of part-time or temporary workers whose contracts have not yet expired.

Article 9.—If a factory is unable to resume operations owing to severe damages sustained (during air raids), it may dismiss its workers, provided that disbandment compensation is paid to the workers.

Article 10.—These Measures shall come into force on the day of their promulgation by the Ministries of Economics and Social Affairs.

Japan to Renew Seal Hunting this Autumn

Japan is to engage in large-scale seal hunting in the Arctic this autumn when the Treaty for the Protection of Fur Seals which Japan signed with the United States, Russia and Great Britain some 30 years ago expires, Havas reported from Tokyo on Sept. 18.

Robin Island in the Arctic will be the center of the war against the fish-eating mammals which, says Havas, rob Japanese fishermen of the Yen 10,000,000 worth of fish which they devour each year.

The seals are to be hunted both for their fur and their meat. The Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry plans to use the pelts for making overcoats and mufflers for soldiers stationed in Manchuria and North China. Prices of the pelts in America run as high as \$100.

Japanese reluctantly agreed to renewal of the treaty restricting seal hunting when it first expired in 1926, doing so only at the insistence of the United States. Washington was anxious to save the northern seal herds from complete extinction threatened by indiscriminate and unchecked hunting.

Honda Opens Consular Conference in Nanking

Dr. Kunitaro Honda, Japanese ambassador to Nanking, opened a general conference of Japanese consuls-general in China in the puppet capital on Sept. 22. According to Domei, he stressed the need for cooperation between China and Japan and said the time had arrived to shift from theory to practice in applying Japan's policy of strengthening China's "national government."

The conference was scheduled to last three days and to be followed by another conference between the consuls-general and representatives of the China Affairs Board, together with representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy.

Strikes in Canada Outlawed by Decree

Strikes were declared illegal in Canada by an ordinance published by the Ministry of Labor in Ottawa on Sept. 17, according to a Transocean report from New York. Denial to workers of the use of the strike weapon was prompted by a wave of labor disturbances. The ordinance provides penalties for strikers up to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500.

司公險保壽人邦友商美		
WHOLE LIFE		ENDOWMENT
LIFE INCOME BOND with INSURANCE		EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT
ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 17 The Bund Shanghai		

THE CENTRAL TRUST OF CHINA

HEAD OFFICE:

CHUNGKING

WITH BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES
THROUGHOUT CHINA, THE TRUST IS WELL
EQUIPPED TO TRANSACT TRUST BUSINESS
OF VARIOUS KINDS, INCLUDING SAVINGS,
INSURANCE, EXPORTS, ETC.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

5665 CHUNGKING

廣 東 銀 行
有 限 公 司

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG

PAID-UP CAPITAL	- - - - -	HK\$7,761,220.00
GENERAL RESERVE	- - - - -	HK\$2,800,000.00

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI HANKOW
CANTON TOISHAN
BANGKOK

SUBSIDIARIES: SAN FRANCISCO MACAU

Agents in all principal cities of the world.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 52 NINGPO ROAD

Subscription Rates

Effective, Sept. 1, 1941.

(Payable in Chinese National Currency)

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Ave. Edward VII,
Shanghai, China.

(By Ordinary Mail—Local, China Outport
and Japan)

Single Copies \$1.00

One Year	Six Months	Three Months
\$45.00	\$23.00	\$12.00

(To Hongkong, Macao and Kwangchowwan)

One Year	Six Months	Three Months
\$48.00	\$25.00	\$13.00

(Air Mail to Chungking, Southwest and
Northwest China)

One Year	Six Months	Three Months
\$138.00	\$70.00	\$35.00

Remittance may be made by Check, Postal
Money Order, or by Chinese Postage Stamps.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(In China)

Send The China Weekly Review For

- ☐ One Year (52 issues) at \$45
- ☐ Two Years (104 issues) at \$88
- ☐ Half Year (26 issues) at \$23

Two one year subscriptions to different
individuals may be sent at the two year
rate of \$88.

(Subscription rates in foreign countries appear on
title page)

TO

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME

ADDRESS

And Send Bill To

NAME

ADDRESS

Mail This Coupon to

The China Weekly Review

160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

FOR REAL
FUN AND
ADVENTURE

WE GIVE YOU...

WASH
TUBBS!



This happy-go-lucky, pint-sized hero
draws a gun or snaps a wise-crack
with equal speed! With Captain
Easy, his partner in adventure and
gag-venture, he lands in strange
out-of-the-way places....fighting,
laughing, flirting.

"Wash Tubbs" is superbly drawn
by Roy Crane, in his smashy,
free-swinging style. Compelling
continuities make it a "must" for
any reader.

"Wash Tubbs"

appears daily in

The China Press

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

A BANKERS' BANK

HEAD OFFICE CHUNGKING

SHANGHAI BRANCH TEL. 76199

SHANGHAI SUB-BRANCH TEL. 60085

Branches throughout China

*Foreign Correspondents and Agencies in all principal
countries of the world.*



Cable Address: "GOVERN BANK"

Three Tonic Foods

for every taste and requirement

- 1) NULACTA TONIC FOOD is a body building "All food" made from chocolate, malted barley, eggs and full-cream milk.
- 2) NULACTA COCOA MALT made of finest malt, selected full cream milk and chocolate, contains many food essentials, notably Vitamins and Iron.
- 3) NULACTA MALTED MILK is a food drink, made from pure thick cream of milk, extract of barley and wheat.

Obtainable Everywhere

Nulacta Products

Tel. 11033-34



Maximum Retail Prices :

POWDERED MALTED MILK

1 lb tin \$ 8.50

COCOA-MALT

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb vacuum tin \$ 6.—
1 lb " " 9.50

TONIC FOOD

Large tin \$ 14.—

Nulacta - Products